Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 178 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 1, 1960

PETROCHEMICAL OUTPUT CHIEF: Paul E. Geiser, elevated from manager of its detergents division to the newly-created post of general manager of petrochemical manufacturing by Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex.

Justice Dep't on a New Tack: It's Prepared to Ease Demands In the duPont-GM Stock Case

Department of Justice, until now taking a tough tack in the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.-General Motors Corporation stock case, appears to be swinging over to a softer and more realistic approach. Latest word trickling out of Washington is that more moderate demands are expected to be outlined to the Supreme Court of the United States when the government files its brief and argues an appeal of the case in the October term. There are no indications that Washington is willing to back off its demands for divestiture of the GM stock by duPont, but there are signs that the terms are being eased up.

For one thing, it is being said, the government appears ready to compromise on its requirement that divestiture take place over a period of ten years. Now, it seems, Justice would be willing to go along on any revised time schedule that the courts might find reasonable.

A Choice for duPont

Also, it is indicated, duPont will be given the choice of several methods of complying with the divestiture order that resulted from the 1957 Supreme Court ruling that duPont's holdings violate the antitrust laws.

Other than the distribution plan originally proposed, a number of alternatives are being suggested that would allow duPont to:

- Offer General Motors stock in exchange for its outstanding preferred stock.
- Give its stockholders appropriate packages of GM stock in exchange for their duPont holdings.
- Sell its GM holdings back to General Motors to meet its considerable requirements for its bonus plan.
- Negotiate sales to pension funds or insurance companies.

Any one or a combination of these devices would be satisfactory to the government, it is said, because the method of distribution is not basic to the government's position. The government suggested to the court originally that duPont rid itself of the GM holdings by

—Continued on page 32

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Norman E. Hathaway, appointed executive vice-president of Allied Chemical Corporation's Nitrogen Division, New York. Mr. Hathaway had been assistant to the division's president since January 1.

Nitrogen Prices Hitting Even Keel In World Market

World nitrogen prices are evening out and the new pattern is likely to replace permanently the old one which involved some gouging and not a little dumping.

That's the considered opinion of Aikman [London], Ltd., British brokerage house and a respected analyst of the fertilizer market.

An interesting feature of the present market, says Aikman, is that prices throughout the world have evened out and no longer are some importing countries paying substantially more than others.

Recalls Old Prediction

Aikman recalls its own prediction of last December that a skirmish for the Spanish market would drag prices down, but that this would only result in a rise of duties to protect domestic producers.

With confirmation of this forecast, Aikman feels that the futility of price cutting will receive wider recognition. The Spanish government has increased the import duty to 15 percent, ad valorem, plus 420 pesetas per ton as an anti-dumping measure. If no new cut-rate prices are offered during the next two or three months, the duty may be restored to its former level, the English firm notes.

Even without the intervention of governments, this type of price competition would be discouraged by other unfavorable results, such as, according to Aikman, when "one consumer has seen his neighbor getting a better bargain and therefore determined to do better himself."

Thus when an exporter elects to barge into Spain via a tactical discount he can expect to hear clamors in Pakistan and Korea for equal treatment.

"We believe," Aikman goes on, "that the logical sequel to the establishment of uniform world market prices is for nitrogen products to be sold on an exchange market as is the case for most other commodities."

This seems to be an interesting idea, and the company promises to pursue it in detail at a later date.

Reporting concrete items in the current market, Aikman notes that:

- In Greece, the Agricultural Bank has purchased by tender 40,000 tons of nitrogen in pure form and as sulfate. The lowest price for material delivered in bags, freight included, was $40.20, and for calcium ammonium nitrate $38.60. A small

—Continued on page 31

O-Xylene Price Cuts: Do They Loom Ahead?

Does the decision of Humble Oil & Refining Company to hike capacity at its Baytown, Tex., facility by 28 million pounds this year presage price reductions for orthoxylene?

What has the trade wondering is the bold statement by Enjay Chemical Company, the Humble division, that it believes "it can continue to sell orthoxylene in the sizable and growing phthalic anhydride market at prices that will compete with naphthalene."

*Orthoxylene's Capacity Outlook**

	1960	1961
Cities Service	—	120
Cosden	10	10
Delhi-Taylor	—	70
Humble	44	72
Oronite	30	30
Sinclair	—	66
Suntide	30	30
Total	114	398

*Millions of pounds.

Right now, both 78-degree crude naphthalene (domestic) and o-xylene are quoted at 6 cents a pound in tankcar quantities. However, naphthalene is conceded to give better phthalic yields.

In fact, producers of the anhydride are inclined to believe that a price cut of up to 1 cent a pound on o-xylene is needed if it is to become truly competitive with naphthalene.

Then, too, there is the fact that most phthalic plants, both here and abroad, are not geared to handle orthoxylene. Enjay has a ready answer to that objection:

"The stability and dependability of supply provides an incentive for both domes-

—Continued on page 53

Nickel-Cobalt Poser: Where From, Fidel?

Fidel Castro, who last week drifted deeper into the Communist orbit via a five-year deal with Red China, has a new poser for the chemical industry: Where will he get the nickel and cobalt?

The two nonferrous metals are among the things the Cuban strong man has promised to supply to Mao Tse-tung & Co. along with some 500,000 tons of sugar a year.

Only sources of usable nickel and cobalt on the island are American-owned: the US government's nickel plant at Nicaro and Freeport Nickel Company's $75 million nickel-cobalt mine at Moa Bay.

The Nicaro facility is still in US hands, but word out of Washington indicates

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Mason Is Carbide Head; Bunn Takes a New Post

Birney Mason, jr., has been elected president of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, succeeding Howard S. Bunn who will fill the newly-created post of vice-chairman of the board.

Mr. Mason has been associated with Carbide since 1932. In 1955 he was made secretary of the corporation and the following year was named president of Union Carbide Development Company. He became vice-president of the parent company two years later, and in 1958 was named executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors.

With Carbide since 1922, Mr. Bunn became a vice-president of the company in 1953 after serving with Union Carbide Plastics Company. He was elected president in 1958.

Baker and Brazil Firm Set Up a Joint Enterprise

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has set up a joint firm with Herzog Company of Brazil. The new firm, known as Baker-Herzog Products Quimicos, Ltda., will have its plant and offices at Sao Paulo.

The company will manufacture and distribute reagent quality chemicals in Brazil. President is Max Herzog. Managing director will be John E. Every, Baker's present export manager.

In further overseas developments Baker reports that a licensing arrangement has been entered into in Peru, and active negotiations are now being conducted with chemical houses in other countries.

Antimony Oxide Seepage Comes in From Red China

Antimony oxide from Communist China is seeping into the US. This despite an embargo placed on all Sino-American commerce by executive order effective since 1950.

On the basis of two printed reports of the illegal shipments, federal agents have launched an investigation although no formal complaint has been made to

—Continued on page 31

Cargill Fish Oil Business Being Sold to Haynie

The fish oil business of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., today (August 1) is being sold to Haynie Products, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Involved are Cargill's "Falkovar," "Falkidine" and "Falkomast" fish oil products. The sale includes all trade names, processes, refining techniques, customer information and rights of production.

Cargill reports that part of its Philadelphia plant, formerly used for fish oil processing, will be converted to the manufacture of polyurethane and alkyd emulsions.

DuPont Invades Europe Via Fibers, Elastomers, Paints

From OPD's European Editor

MAYDOWN, Northern Ireland — Synthetic fibers, elastomers and paints are spearheading the invasion of European markets by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Total investment of the Wilmington, Del., company in Europe right now: between $40 and $50 million.

DuPont officials, however, make no secret of the fact that the hardening division of Europe in the rival Common Markets and European Free Trade Association economic blocs is complicating the planning of American companies seeking to exploit markets.

The American chemical goliath has manufacturing projects on both sides of the European economic divide. Beside a neoprene plant here in Northern Ireland, which is part of the EFTA, duPont has these four projects in Common Market countries:

An acryllic fiber plant under construction in Holland, a paint plant in Belgium, a titanium dioxide joint venture in West Germany and contracted production of weed killers in France.

Company officials indicate that studies are continuing on other products to be introduced, with the possibility that a decision will be made on "Delrin" plastic in the near future.

The neoprene plant has been in production since May, with output moving toward full capacity of 50 million pounds a year. William H. McCoy, managing director of DuPont Company (United Kingdom) Ltd., reports plans are already under way to expand the neoprene works by 20 percent through intensive de-bottlenecking.

Construction materials and equipment

—Continued on page 38

Oronite, Japanese Company Plan Polymer, Alkylate Unit

Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, and a Japanese firm, Nippon Petrochemicals, Ltd., are teaming up to build Japan's first detergent polymer and alkylate plant in Wawasaki, near Tokyo.

The multi-million dollar unit will be put up near an ethylene plant operated by the Japanese company. Completion is scheduled for late 1961.

A newly-created subsidiary, Nippon Petroleum Detergent Company, Ltd., will operate the plant using Oronite's patent licenses and know-how. Oronite has a 45 percent interest in the new firm.

Chemical Men to Tariff Men: Answer Dollars-Dumping Riddle

The chemical industry has handed the Tariff Commission a knotty problem —and wants it solved. A question has just been raised as to whether the fluctuations in foreign exchange, for which no account is taken by foreign sellers when offering their products to American consumers, can be sufficiently damaging to American producers to constitute injury under the anti-dumping law. The issue came up last week before the commission in an investigation of nepheline syenite imports from Canada.

Domestic producers of feldspar, for which nepheline syenite is a substitute in glass and ceramics production, have charged the Canadian companies with violating the anti-dumping law on the basis of the difference in value of US and Canadian dollars.

Evidence Found by Treasury Dep't

The Treasury Department, when it investigated the industry's complaint, filed last September, found enough evidence that sales of the nepheline syenite were being made in the United States at less than "fair value" to warrant turning the matter over to the Tariff Commission for an investigation of the extent of injury suffered by the domestic feldspar industry.

According to evidence introduced at the hearings, the Canadian dollar commanded a premium of as much as four or five cents over the US dollar during the period of alleged dumping. Canadian producers took advantage of this situation, it was claimed, by selling to American consumers for US dollars while selling to Canadian consumers for Canadian dollars.

In October, 1959, said Carroll Rogers, jr., vice-president of Feldspar Corporation, Spruce Pine, N.C., the premium was 5½ cents. Thus, by virtue of collecting US dollars for exports, the Canadian producers were selling to US customers at 66 cents a ton less than they were selling nepheline syenite in their home market.

Mr. Rogers, who was speaking also for Lawson-United Feldspar & Mineral Corporation, Spruce Pine, N.C., and Golding-Keene Company, Trenton, N.J., also complained that the Canadian producers adopted a freight allowance pricing system which saved US customers about $2

—Continued on page 44

Polyurethane Under Eye Of Racing's Sunny Jim

Sunny Jim Fitzsimmons, world famous trainer of race horses, is conducting a chemical experiment these days.

He is trying to find out just how well polyurethane foam will work when used in the manufacture of horse blankets. Mr. Fitz's initial observations seem encouraging: the material is all but weightless, it is unaffected by acids, alcohols and liniments, and can be washed and reused again and again .

The foam is made by Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., from raw materials supplied by Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

P.A.'s Sing No Dirge, But Cheer Is Scanty

This report was prepared by the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

"We are in the midst of summer doldrums" say purchasing executives reporting for July. While a letdown in industry during the summer is traditional, and expected, there are certain other factors that are accentuating it this summer. Business is not bad, except in a few industries; but, it is not as good as it should be either. Production is off (better —22 percent; worse—30 percent; same—48 percent) and new orders are also off (better—24 percent; worse—36 percent; same—40 percent) when compared to June.

Anticipated early model changes by the automobile manufacturers have slowed

—Continued on page 33

Sun Oil Awards Contract For New Naphthalene Unit

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has awarded the engineering and construction contract for its proposed $8 million naphthalene plant to M. W. Kellogg Company.

To be constructed at Sun's Toledo, Ohio, refinery, the plant will have a capacity of 100 million pounds per year and will reportedly be the world's largest petroleum naphthalene facility.

Anhydrous Ammonia Price Set for a Rise in California

Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation on October 1 will boost the posted price of anhydrous ammonia in California $26, making it $92 a ton. The company describes this as a move to establish realistic prices in California, bringing them into line with those prevailing east of the Rockies.

Collier says that the current California price of $66 a ton does not provide an adequate margin to the ammonia producers for maintaining profits, financing research or keeping up seasonal inventory.

The company will offer to establish, at buyer's option, delivered prices of $92 in California, and $100 in Arizona, Nevada and southern Oregon.

The Week's Price Changes

Grease, Molasses, Palm Oil, Soybean Oil, Tallow Advanced. Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Casein, Vanilla Beans Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Grease, choice white, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Sucrose, refd., bags, refy. E. 3/10c. per lb. (p. 34).
Tallow, bleachable fancy, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Extra, ½c. per lb. (p. 51).

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, $4 per ton (p. 39).
Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton (p. 39).
Casein, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Mercury metal, $2 per flask (p. 28).
Nitrogenous solutions, $2 per ton (p. 39).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 51).
Refd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 51).
Sassafras oil, natural domestic, 5c. per lb. (p. 47).
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 51).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (p. 47).
Mexican cut, 25c. per lb. (p. 47).
Mexican whole, 25c. per lb. (p. 47).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 29, 1960	July 22, 1960	July 31, 1959
109.55	109.47	109.36

Medicine Bottle: a Super Coach

Olympic honors right out of a medicine bottle! Coaches and trainers pushed aside by physicians and pharmacologists! Those may well be some of the most noteworthy accomplishments coming out of the Olympic Games scheduled for Rome this month. Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company is already lending a hand to improve athletic performances and from Italy comes word that Dr. Giancarlo Topi of the Italian Institute of Sports Medicine is pursuing a similar course in his laboratory.

Lederle, from headquarters in Pearl River, N.Y., reports that it has a tablet which will reduce bruising among boxers and will also aid in healing. Trade-named "Varidose Buccal," it is a combination of two enzymes, streptokinase and streptodornase.

Control Inflamation, Swelling

The enzymes, taken together, help the body control inflammation and swelling, thereby reducing pain and hastening healing.

Dr. Topi's discovery is that the correct administration of vitamins B-1 and B-2 can clear up fatigue symptoms and restore peak athletic performance within a short time.

While vitamins are generally plentiful, both in the diet and in the bottle, says Dr. Topi, many athletes prescribe for themselves and unknowingly create vitamin

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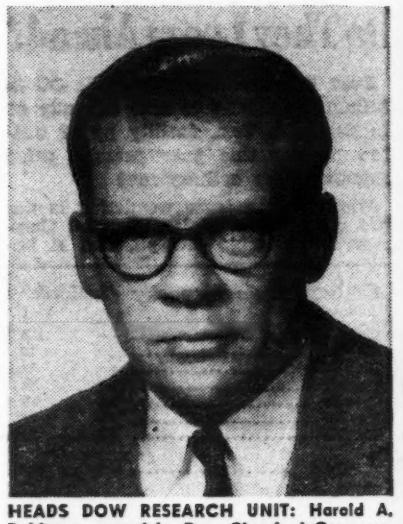

HEADS DOW RESEARCH UNIT: Harold A. Robinson, named by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to head up a new laboratory which the firm is building for basic use research on chemical products.

Squibb Posts a Reduction For 'Fungizone' Antibiotic

E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has posted a 20 percent reduction in the price of amphotericin B, an antibiotic agent known commercially as "Fungizone." The reduction is credited to improvements and economies in the company's technical process.

"Fungizone" is said to be the first effective drug for treating deep-seated and often fatal fungus infections in human beings. The antibiotic was discovered and developed by the Squibb Institute for Medical Research. It was released to the medical profession two years ago.

Glidden Breaks Ground For Texas Paint Plant

Glidden Company has broken ground for a $2 million paint plant at Carrolton, Tex., a suburb of Dallas.

The Cleveland, Ohio, company's new unit will serve the entire southwest region, which includes Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Mississippi. With an initial production capacity of up to 200,000 gallons of paint a month, the new plant will be the fifteenth manufacturing unit in the company's paint division.

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OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS

How 1960 Business Is Shaping Up

	Second Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$5,654,894
Basic Dyes	3,353,169
Mordant Dyes	1,590,533
Solvent Dyes	1,721,896
Vat Dyes	10,526,954
Total	$22,847,446

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

Phenolic Monopoly Laid to Hooker, But the Company Hastens to Deny It

Hooker Chemical Corporation is facing charges of gaining a monopoly position in the phenolic molding materials field through acquisition of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., and the purchase of certain assets of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The acquisions, the Federal Trade Commission alleges, are in violation of the anti-merger law.

SALES DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Edward J. McLaughlin, named manager of sales and product development in its newly-created petroleum chemicals division by Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco.

Hooker has thirty days in which to file a formal reply. Officers of the New York-based chemical company pointed out that since they had not been served with papers in the case they were unable to comment specifically on the FTC charges. However, they emphasized that they are satisfied Hooker has made no acquisitions in violation of the anti-merger law or any other federal or state laws.

Hooker first entered the phenolic molding materials field in 1955 by acquiring Durez—which was then the largest producer of these materials, with 35 percent of the market—and then proceeded to increase this market share substantially.

Three years later, on September 1, 1958, the commission says Hooker acquired the following molding material assets from Monsanto for $621,000:

(1) All machinery and equipment used in producing these materials, together with technical information, including formulas, know-how and engineering assistance.

(2) A list of Monsanto's current and

—Continued on page 27

Upjohn Unit Starts Up

Upjohn Company has put the newest addition to its overseas family into operation: a unit known as Upjohn S.p.A. located in Milan, Italy. Under the wing of Upjohn International, the new branch will market such familiar products as "Medrol," "Albamycin" and "Gelfoam."

Phenolic Installation: Latest Reichhold Idea

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., is about to start construction on its twenty-fourth domestic plant: a 25-million-pounds-per-year phenolic molding compound unit scheduled for Carteret, N. J. Other plants, for the production of a variety of chemicals, will be construced at the same site in the future, reports Reichhold.

The White Plains, N.Y., company has just bought forty acres of waterfront property in Carteret from U.S. Metals Company and is projecting a future chemical setup for it.

Reichhold says the location in Carteret was chosen because of the need for available waterfront property to supplement the corporation's property in Elizabeth, N.J., which no longer has room for further construction.

RCI's Elizabeth complex produces a variety of plastics and chemicals products.

The company adds that the increased production of phenolic molding compounds resulting from the new plant will serve to meet the growing demand for the product from manufacturers of automotive parts, appliance parts, electronic parts, communications equipment and electrical materials.

Vanillin Used in Ice Cream? Consumer Has a Right to Know All About It, Declares FDA

"Artificially-flavored vanilla ice cream." These may be ugly words to the suppliers of the synthetic vanilla substitute, vanillin, but the producers are going to have to live with them. The vanillin people last week lost the main bout in their dispute with the natural flavoring people over standards for labeling ice cream and frozen desserts when the Food & Drug Administration took the view that the consumer has the right to know when he is buying a substitute.

It wasn't a total loss to the synthetic producers, however—the ice cream standards to go into effect October 25 will permit the use of vanillin as an optional ingredient. Originally, FDA's proposed standards made no provisions for synthetic substitute flavorings.

But, when the synthetic is added, consumers must be informed, and if the synthetic predominates then only the artificial flavor may be declared.

Amount of Flavoring Important

The single word "vanilla" to identify the flavor of a package of ice cream will be permissible only when the natural flavoring is used. If a small quantity of the synthetic flavoring is used, even though the natural flavoring predominates, the addition of the artificial flavoring is to be shown on the label.

If the ice cream contains more "vanillin" than "vanilla" it can be identified only as "artificially flavored vanilla-ice cream" or by some equally informative phrase.

It is possible that the dispute between the synthetic and the natural flavoring sections of the industry isn't completely over. There are some reports that the issue may reach the courts before the standards ever get a chance to go into effect.

Also, there is a side issue involving standards for vanilla products in which the producers of the natural flavoring are quarreling among themselves over whether the moisture content of cured vanilla beans, used in making vanilla products, should be taken into account in computing the weight of the vanilla beans.

FDA officials thought at first that this dispute might hold up issuance of the ice cream standards, which had been under consideration since 1951, but it was decided later that this would not be necessary.

The standards for ice cream and other frozen deserts just announced by the agency are to provide safeguards against practices which would result in adulterated products, and permit only ingre-

—Continued on page 30

CLIMAX CHEMICAL MANAGER: Kenneth B. Wood, jr., appointed manager of its chemical division by Climax Molybdenum Company, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc.

Benzene Capacity Boost Is Slated for Gulf Coast

Petroleum benzene capacity is set to get a shot in the arm. While plans are neither confirmed nor denied, market observers say that Texaco, Inc., will build a "Udex" plant in Texas.

Port Arthur is the reported site of construction, and capacity is placed in the neighborhood of 30 million gallons annually.

Richardson to Enter Furnace Black Field

Sid Richardson Carbon Company, which operates the world's largest channel black plant, at Odessa, Tex., is set to go into the furnace black field, with a new plant to be built at Big Spring, Tex.

Richardson plans to manufacture oil furnace carbon blacks under a licensing agreement with United Carbon Company, Houston. Richardson and United Carbon have just inked in final details of the licensing pact.

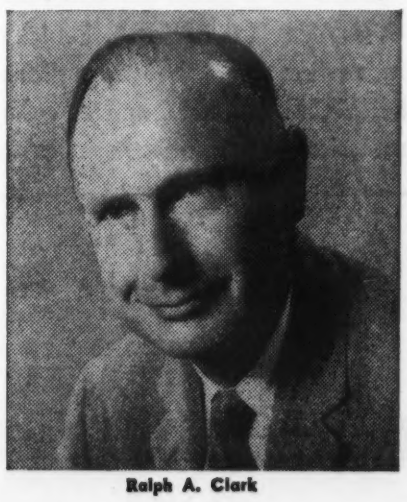
Although now heading into furnace blacks, Richardson still plans to continue the production of channel blacks for use in rubber and the production of other

—Continued on page 42

Int'l Minerals Names Hiller

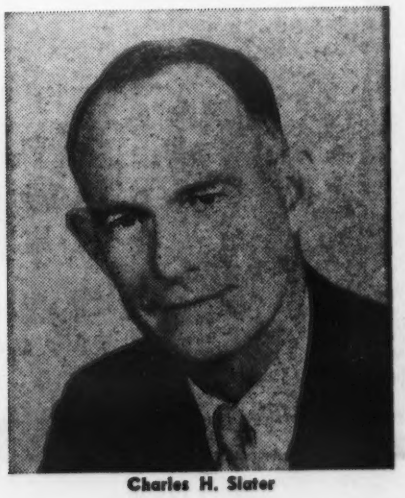
Paul W. Hiller has been elevated to the post of manager of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's New York office. He was previously New York district manager for the Skokie, Ill., company. Carl Barber, salesman for the New York district, succeeds him in that post.

J. T. BAKER REALIGNMENT STRESSES LONG-RANGE GROWTH: J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N.J., in a move to emphasize its long-range growth, has placed Ralph A. Clark in charge of acquisitions and overseas business operations. Mr. Clark is a vice-president and director of J. T. Baker. Warren F. Schumacher has been elected vice-president for sales, succeeding Mr. Clark in that post, and will be responsible for all domestic sales except those products in commercial development. Charles H. Slater, in addition to his present position as marketing manager, has been appointed assistant sales manager. LeRoy S. Meckley (not shown here), a director of the concern, has been elected vice-president and director of manufacturing.



Ralph A. Clark

Warren F. Schumacher



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CSC BOARD MEMBER: Harry C. Hagerty, vice-chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who has been elected a director of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

TVA Keeping Busy With New Processes

Tennessee Valley Authority has something new up its sleeve—in fact, something up each sleeve. One is a new process, just being developed, for producing granular diammonium phosphate fertilizer. The other is the use of bituminous coal to supply phosphorus furnace reducing carbon.

The diammonium phosphate fertilizer process, says TVA, "has an advantage over the previously developed crystallizer method in that it can use low-cost wet-process phosphoric acid without a purification step."

Commenting on the other new process, TVA explains that ordinarily in the phosphorus furnace process the carbon used is metallurgical coke or anthracite coal. The use of bituminous coal, TVA goes on, results in a substantial reduction of production costs in the overall operations of the authority.

The equipment required for the diammonium phosphate fertilizer process is familiar to the fertilizer industry and is not considered costly, reports TVA.

By taking advantage of chemical heat in the reaction of acid and ammonia, recycle rates and drying requirements are reduced below those of some competitive processes. The grade of the product depends on the purity of the phosphoric

—Continued on page 52

California Spray Plans A New Plant Food Unit

California Spray-Chemical Corporation has slated construction of a $22 million fertilizer plant at Ft. Madison, Iowa.

The unit, Calspray's first east of the Rockies, will produce 300 tons a day of anhydrous ammonia, 150 tons of prilled ammonium nitrate and 600 tons of complex pelleted plant food.

OPD Reports From Europe

Italian Chemical Advances Changing the Country's Role From Customer to Shipper

Growth of Italy's chemical industry, up 19.5 percent in 1959 to about $1.6 billion, is rapidly changing part of the world chemical trade picture. For Italy, once a prime customer, is cutting its imports and aggressively increasing its exports. One of the best indexes of Italy's rapid chemical growth is the drop in its adverse chemical trade balance to $12.8 million last year from $400 million in 1957. While detailed industry breakdowns are unavailable, the economic survey of the Association of Italian Stock Companies shows imports from the US of $684 million in 1957, $510 million in 1958 and $372 million in 1959. One contributing factor in this decline undoubtedly was reduction in chemical imports.

According to the economic survey, Italy's largest chemical exports in 1959 were fertilizers, $51.5 million; organic chemicals, $41.5 million; plastics, $29.2 million; pharmaceuticals, $25.2 million, and inorganic chemicals, $17.2 million.

Major chemical imports last year were organic chemicals, $48 million; pharmaceuticals, $34.4 million; plastics, $24.8 million; inorganic chemicals, $20 million, and fertilizers, $8.5 million.

US, Germany the Major Factors

In general, the United States and Germany have the largest shares of Italy's world trade—both import and export. Last year, for instance, while imports from the US totaled $372 million, the country was exporting to America $344 million of goods—with these Italian exports up 35 percent over 1958 while imports from the US were declining.

Italian imports from Germany last year were $460 million, up 20 percent, and exports to Germany were $470 million, an increase of 29 percent, from 1958.

European producers of polyvinyl chloride last year particularly felt the impact of the growth of Italian plastics production. Prices of PVC in several markets, particularly in Britain, were reduced by competition from material imported from Italy.

The absence of an Italian drug patent law, which enables firms in that country to produce without hindrance pharmaceuticals developed in other countries, also has been a competitive factor to the dis-

—Continued on page 48

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS TREASURER: Frederick J. Squires, elected treasurer and a director of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

McKesson Will Buy Colombian Drug Firm

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., is completing negotiations this week to acquire a half-interest in Droguerias Aliadas, S. A., Colombia, one of South America's biggest integrated drug concerns.

Purchase price is estimated at $3.5 million, but McKesson may at a later date, under certain conditions, invest an additional $1 million.

Besides its drug and pharmaceutical products, the Columbian firm produces

—Continued on page 33

Int'l Minerals Acquires Fertilizer Mixing Plant

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has purchased two fertilizer-mixing plants, located at Welcome and Marshall, Minn., from Welcome Agricultural Chemical Company.

Current operations will be continued at the plants, and the Skokie, Ill., company will add two premium plant foods of its own to the product line.

Phthalic Expansion Slated At Allied Frankfort Works

The plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, is boosting capacity of its Philadelphia (Frankfort, Pa.) phthalic anhydride plant. The additional capacity is expected to be available early in 1961.

Current potential of the Frankfort facility is tagged by the industry at 75 million pounds annually. While Allied is mum on the extent of the expansion, trade sources estimate that capital expenditures and process changes will add another 15 million pounds per year to the installation.

Chemical Hope Of Netherlands: Make and Ship

A small country wagging a big, expanding chemical industry means only one thing to chemical marketers in the country's own backyard and elsewhere: Exports and more exports.

This, says a spokesman for the Netherlands Trade Association, has been the major tack taken by the Dutch chemical makers during these fifteen booming post-war years.

Immediately following hostilities, annual production volume in the Netherlands chemical industry amounted to only $26 million. Today it stands at some $1.17 billion. And in the same period, exports (hold on to your markets) increased forty-five-fold starting out at $13.5 million, and totalng $625 million today.

Big In Dutch Industry

As the third largest Dutch industry—after the metallurgical and foodstuffs alcoholic beverage groups—chemicals accounted for nearly 14 percent of total production in 1959. The industry ranks fifth in Europe and accounts for 4 percent of the world's total exports of chemical products, the Trade Commission spokesman notes.

An area of particular Dutch prowess lies in chemicals produced from coal, the most important of which are nitrogenous fertilizers. Holland produces about 400,000 tons of nitrates a year—or enough to manufacture 2 million tons of fertilizer. Slightly more than 500,000 tons of this output is exported.

The State Mines, biggest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers, makes six types: ammonium sulfate, calcium ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, phosphatic ammonium nitrate, a compound fertilizer called "N.P.K.," and urea. Its annual production of 900,000 tons places it among the world's eight largest producers.

In the last few decades, the trade association spokesman notes, the Dutch paint industry has developed into a chemical branch with a marked scientific leaning—and a knack for building sales. In 1959, the turnover amounted to $22 million, of which about $15 million went for export.

Ready-mixed paint and printing ink are produced by 120 factories in Holland, employing a total of 6,800 workers. In recent years, exports have shown a rising trend. In 1959 they totaled $13 million

—Continued on page 44

Sulfuric Acid Facility Started Up in Manitoba

Border Chemical Company, Ltd., has just placed on stream the first sulfuric acid plant in Manitoba, Canada. The facility, designed by Chemical Construction Company, of New York, is reported to be producing well above its 50-tons-a-day rated capacity.

Although currently operating with Canadian sulfur, the plant will be converted in the near future to process sulfur dioxide gas obtained from the roasting of sulfide concentrates.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Deauville hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 11-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, May hotel, Tulsa, Okla., September 25-28.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Soybean Association, joint annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 22-23.

American Tung Oil Association, annual convention, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 28-29.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Britannia hotel, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Ontario, September 12-14.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Que., Canada, October 24-26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, western regional conference, Regina, Sask., September 8-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Wentworth - by - the - Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., September 22-23; Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 15-18.

Electrochemical Society, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 9-13.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Gordon Research Conferences: Instrumentation, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; steroids and other natural products, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; solid state studies in ceramics, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., August 1-5.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Packaging Institute, annual national packaging forum, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

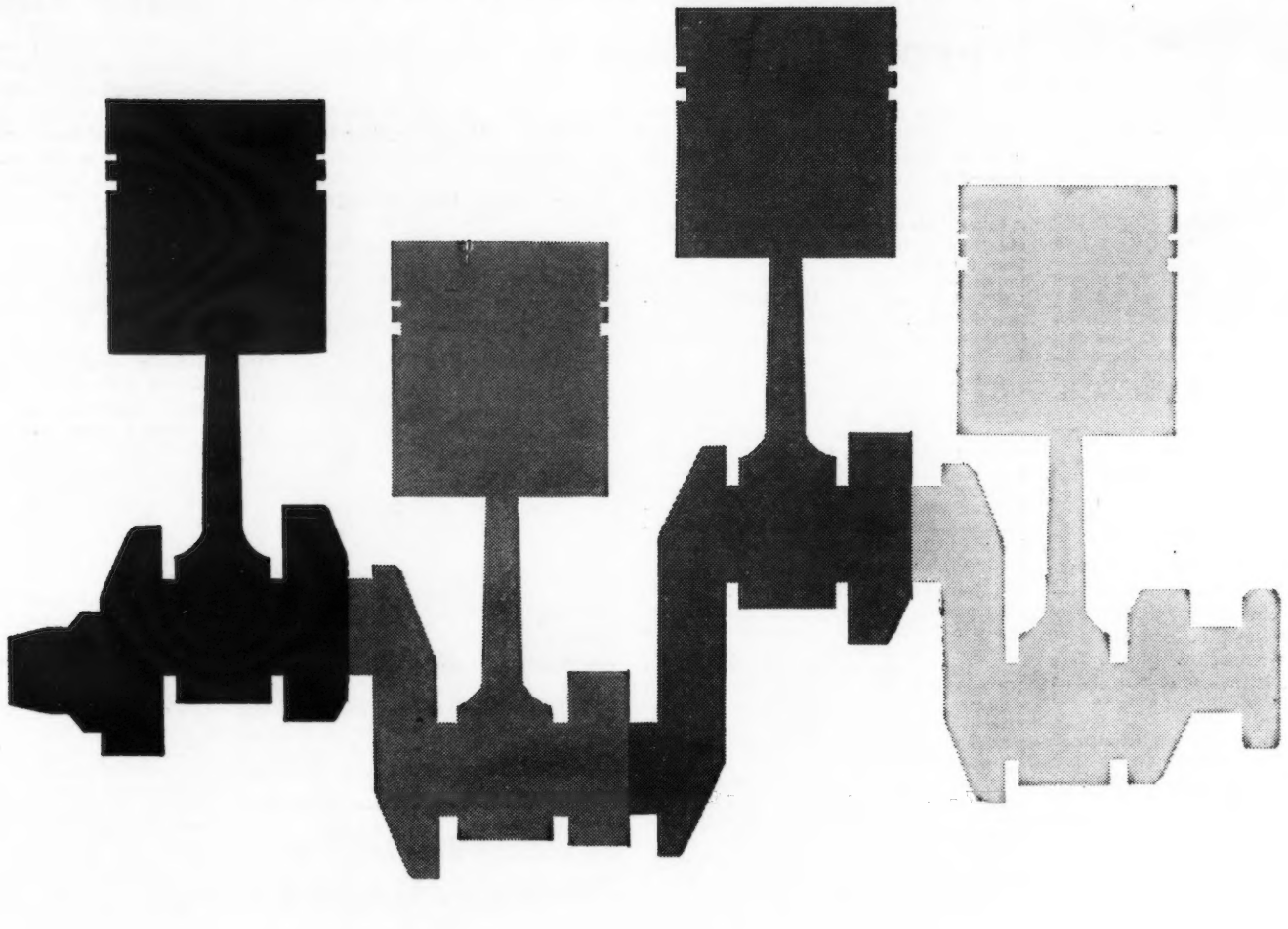
Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 13-14.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 18-20, 1961.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 13.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, forest biology symposium, New Washington hotel, Seattle, Wash., August 24-27.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York November 30.



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Volume 178 August 1, 1960 No. 5

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		May 1960	May 1959
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	65,103,410	55,573,669
Acetone	lbs.	63,478,641	60,642,265
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	434,043	413,134
Benzene	gals.	41,171,510	34,569,011
Chlorine	tons	395,407	367,443
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	138,955,442	141,492,897
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	162,695,773	140,396,035
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	35,068,139	34,910,762
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	461,695	402,245
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,611,928	1,578,581

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Broad Economic Cooperation

Representatives of eighteen European nations, the United States and Canada, meeting in Paris about a fortnight ago, reached a preliminary but quite potential agreement on the construction, scope and operation of a new, broader undertaking in the promotion of better coordinated economic policies of the member nations of the free Western world and the economic expansion of those nations in competition with that of the Soviet Union. The new movement is to be placed in the hands of a proposed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which will replace the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and will give the United States and Canada full membership.

On the basis of more or less direct acquaintance and experience with the problems and perplexities of OECC functioning, Britain, France and several other members of that organization joined the United States in insisting that the construction of the successor group should not be what some called "hide-bound" in order that its activities would not bring it into any sort of conflict with other international organizations in the economic area, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade and the International Monetary Fund. The US representative made it quite clear that this country reserved the right not to participate in any activities that would overlap those of other international organizations or would not be approved by congress.

What the new organization will attempt to engage in when it gets going—that may not be very soon—will depend on all sorts of things. There already has been a split of opinion between the big and the little nations of the replaced European organization. The big ones—and the United States—want a limited area of activity for the new organization. The smaller nations want to get out of the new line-up what they expected for various reasons to get out of its predecessor.

A question that must come up in connection with any such an undertaking has to do with what will be done by whom and how in case a member nation—its size will be a determining factor—refuses or otherwise fails to do its part in the cooperation which may be the objective of a specific program. The big question has to do with what should be the respective roles of government and private enterprise in the defining, directing and implementing of the economic policies of a nation. Business organizations should insist that that question be answered fully and clearly before this new bunch takes over that important duty as a mass production. They should insist also that the distinction thereby made shall be shatter-proof.

Chemicals for Canada

The first of the nine public hearings by the tariff board of Canada in connection with its investigation of import duties on chemicals will be held in Ottawa September 12. It will have to do with ten groups which have very little if any inter-relationship. Other hearings will follow at intervals of at least two weeks, the last being scheduled for March 6. Lists of the materials to be covered at each of the hearings were published in the June 27 issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. Proposals covering the wording of relevant tariff items and rates of duty should be filed with the secretary of the board in Ottawa at least sixty days before the date of the hearing on the material of interest. Briefs or submissions covering the subject matter of a specific hearing should be filed at least thirty days before the hearing date.

It must be realized by members of the US chemical industry who intend or wish to participate in the Canadian hearings that what has been reported in OPD over the past few weeks with reference to the position of that and other industries on negotiations under The General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade and on the handicaps laid on the President's export expansion program by high tariffs in other countries will have been given more than passing attention by Canadians who are interested in any expectable manner, politically, industrially or commercially, in the objectives of their board's hearings in the chemical field. The nature and extent of the consequent reflection upon the rare-jewel status of consistency can be pretty closely guessed at by those similarly interested in US economics if they will put the shoe on their foot. There are very many practicably insurmountable tariff barriers to the desired exporting of Canadian goods to the United States.

Trade relations between the United States and Canada are getting attention from all sorts of "analysts" and other "experts" right along at the present time of economic "what's it." There is not even a close approach to agreement among the many commenters on why or wherein those relations are not what they should be (from the critic's point of view) or how they should be approached or developed. The setting up of some sort of a common market or free trade unit is seriously proposed by one of the clearer thinkers. Others, especially some in the financial field, while urging that the two countries should take the lead toward expanding world trade, declare that it would be a mistake for them to try to offset the competition of the European blocs by forming one of their own.

There is a serious pertinence in that connection in the news that Canada has renewed for another three years its trade pact with the Soviet Union, under which—it includes the exchange of most-favored-nation treatment with respect of customs duties—Soviet organizations will purchase Canadian goods, largely wheat, up to a total value of twenty-five million Canadian dollars, provided the annual value of Canadian purchases from Soviet sources is not less than half that amount. No information is available on what role chemicals will play in the latter purchasing. Those who have no axe to grind can see that neither of the two peoples should take the other for granted; but all are agreed that the friendship of the two closely related groups is soundly based and firmly constructed, and that criticisms voiced from time to time on one side or the other are convincing evidence that the friendliness is not merely back-patting.

The best way for the US chemical industry to expand its share of the Canadian market is to go into the production of chemicals in Canada. New and growing communities are many on that side of the border and the rate of population growth is faster than that in any part of this country. In those areas, less capital and overhead are needed to get going. Of course the initial operating would be small; if something bigger were desired, there are opportunities for partnerships—they must be equitably constructed and conducted with mutual respect and understanding—they can have no place for the "ugly" or "only us" American. The chemical organizations of the two countries no doubt have, and certainly should make effective use through exchange relations of information of timely and necessary usefulness on all aspects of what might be beneficially undertaken with any such objective. Advance information and follow-up assistance, especially in the small investment field, can be got from the Canadian government.

Washington Talks It Over

Sen. Kefauver, a Name the Country's Drug Trade Has Come to Reckon With, Looks Like One That in All Likelihood Will Still Be on the Roster in the Senate Next Year.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Washington observers aren't taking any bets that Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee won't win his Democrats primary this Thursday (August 4) and that he won't retain his seat in the senate next November.

The senator is a recognized, able politician, even if he couldn't get to carry the Democratic Presidential banner on two tries. His abilities in the field of politics have been demonstrated time and again.

The drug maufacturers can attest to this fact, for they have felt the weight of his influence on the Washington scene no less than twice within the past thirty days.

First, as a result of the senator's probing of pricing practices in the drug industry, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Flemming has come up with a reform bill that goes even beyond that drawn up by Mr. Kefauver.

Where the senator would put all prescription drug makers under federal license, Secretary Flemming has proposed a factory inspection system, covering the entire drug industry, that would make every manufacturer conform to a set of standards drawn up in Washington.

Enforcement would, of course, be on a regional basis and, human nature being what it is, the degree of strictness would be up to the head of the regional office and ultimately to the agent that does the actual inspecting.

Second, Food & Drug Administration has just issued a set of amendments to its drug regulations, in large part as a result of the Kefauver investigations, which will greatly tighten up the labeling of drugs to make certain that the physicians get the whole story on a particular drug—its bad points as well as its good ones. This also holds true in the case of advertising of the drugs.

The legislation, plus the new rules being proposed by FDA, can be costly to the drug industry since they contemplate institution of expensive control systems by management and heavy printing costs to conform to new labeling requirements.

This could boomerang on Mr. Kefauver because those who will be hurt most will be the small manufacturers he is seeking to help. It might be sometime before this effect is felt, however; certainly, not in time to figure in the elections.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

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Abies siberica oil, ens. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd .... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP, 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, cmpd., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .41½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tech., polymerization, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .38
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- .08¼
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l, works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works ... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0365- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .039 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .049 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb. ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies .. ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies .. ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21 15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular.
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
		kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
		lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.l.	truckloads
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tankwagons
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal		
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
di-	dextro-laevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

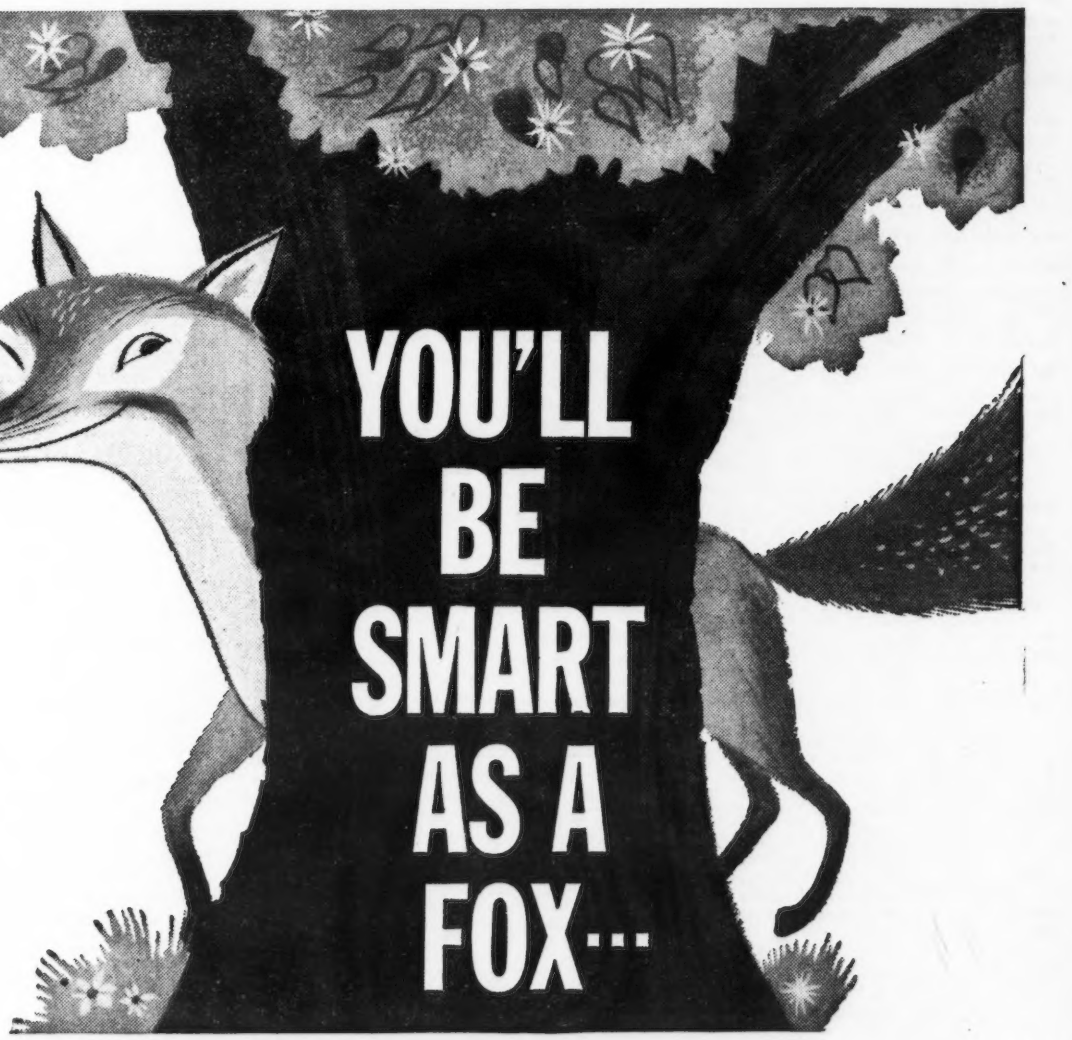
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l.. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm.....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works, lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works..... lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price..ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works..lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works.....ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis..lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms. lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¼- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .70 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. .....lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethol, tech., dms. .....lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —

Angelica root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld. lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .26

Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works. lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E..lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more ..oz. 4.00 - —
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more..kilo.90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more..kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more..kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works. lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .07½

Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. .....lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns .....lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos.....kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —



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★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*
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Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l, same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.34.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.70
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.55 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs lb. .53 - —
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gla. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .64 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.200.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .75 - .80

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.10 - —
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425

Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated ot lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —

USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .70 - .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy. lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
tc., t.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.53 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Calmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.23.85 -25.60
100-lb dms., same basis dm.33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works. ton.80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.96.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.107.65 - —

Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —

Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .40¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .55 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .60 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms. lb. .32¼- .34¼
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid dms. lb 32¼- .34¼
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.50 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.05 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .91 - .92
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .83
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Carnauba wax, No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, sesame kilo.240.00 - —
solid suspension; 400,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., gra., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .20¼- .20½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .25
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18¾- .19
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .77 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots. lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis⅝ 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt .alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .56 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .76 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.00 - —
Java-type, dms. lb. .92 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .37½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1.
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co. kgs., same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .57½- .62½
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —

Cod oil, dms. spot ..... lb. .08¾- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. ..... lb .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots ..... oz.29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. ..... lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs .. lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .25
No 3, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns ..... lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½- .46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .31 .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, works lb. .49¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .41½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.25 -15 75
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f... ton.185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ..... ton.180.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian bgs ..... lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .11¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 85%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .1688- .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .1498- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .1648- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l .... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l .... 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs Memphis ton.56.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10⅛ Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .09¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco ..... lb. .09¾ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .03½- —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .13⅛- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms .. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works .... gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., works .... lb. .0634- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret.
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9° C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equaid gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equaid .... gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equaid, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis .. gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. ..... lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns ..... lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs..... lb. .23 - —
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns ..... lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works. ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis .. gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis .. lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots..... lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .17
pale, nubs, bgs. ..... lb. 20¾- .24
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .40
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .... lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
d-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see l-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss. ton.57.07 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex. ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis ... gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb..15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse .... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. .... lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Dialkylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
6-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .32½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works..... lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works ..... lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot ..... kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. ..... gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .035 • .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms. lb. 2.55 • —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 • —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 • —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ • —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .26½ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd. lo. .26 • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62½ • .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾ • —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 • —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.25 • 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 • —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd. lb. 3.50 • —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.225 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 • —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½ • —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. .... lb. 1.90 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 • —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½ • —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • .34
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. 1.56 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .17¾ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .17 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .41 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. ..... lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C., dms. ..... lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .30 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 • —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼ • —
tanks, works, dlvd. ..... lb. .59¼ • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29 • —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... gal. .78 • —
tankscars, works ..... gal. .41 • —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 • —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .55 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 • —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 • —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15¾ • —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 • .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾ • —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 • —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 • 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .14¼ • —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ • —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 • —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 • —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .90 • —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .75 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald. lb. .134 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .144 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½ • —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 ..... lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.79 • —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.43 • —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.26 • —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 • —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .77 • —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ..... lb. 1.59 • —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 • —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .99 • —
15620 Fast Red A, conc ..... lb. 1.61 • —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 • —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.22 • —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.26 • —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G .... lb. 1.39 • —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 • —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 • —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 • —
18965 Fast yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 • —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.48 • —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 • —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.33 • —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.44 • —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. ..... lb. 1.35 • —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.81 • —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.57 • —

The MOST EFFECTIVE Insect Repellent!

DIETHYLTOLUAMIDE

95% MINIMUM META-ISOMER CONTENT

Cowles DETAMIDE® 95

Cowles DETAMIDE 95 is superior in color, odor characteristics, and stability. No unpleasant odor . . . water white . . . and stays that way. We guarantee a minimum 95% meta-isomer content — the isomer that has the most repellency!

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Sold in 5-gallon or 55-gallon drums.

1885 — 75th Anniversary — 1960

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.47 • —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. ..... lb. 1.53 • —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. ..... lb. 1.80 • —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 • —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. ... lb. 3.27 • —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.84 • —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.30 • —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ..... lb. 2.24 • —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. .. lb. 2.75 • —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.18 • —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.23 • —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. ..... lb. 2.48 • —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra .. lb. 1.26 • —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 • —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb. 1.07 • —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 • —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.85 • —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.44 • —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 • —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 • —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 • —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 • —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. ... lb. 4.78 • —
42640 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.43 • —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG ..... lb. 2.44 • —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 • —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 • —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 • —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.33 • —
58005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.64 • —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 • —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 • —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 • —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 • —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.81 • —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.90 • —
63615 Alizarin blue black B .... lb. 3.26 • —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 • —
70800 Brown BR single paste .. lb. 2.03 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.87 • —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V ..... lb. 1.38 • —
26120 Oil red N 1700 ..... lb. 1.94 • —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.88 • —
44045B Victoria blue base .... lb. 4.06 • —
50415B Oil black 8803 ..... lb. .80 • —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 • —
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.89 • —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit orange R conc. .... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 • —
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb 4.62 • —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb 1.25 • —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .60 • —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 • —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.70 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works .. lb. 1.95 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .72 • —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b works oz. .73 • —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 • —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 44.00 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 86.00 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .18½ • —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾ • —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ • —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾ • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 • 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 • 21.86
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.59 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 17½ • —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .75 • 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .41 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works ..... lb. .85 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .73 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 • —
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 • —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .44½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½ • —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 • —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .11 • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34½ • —
2 Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
Prices of 2-ethyihexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25¼ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼ • —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .52½ • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.05 • 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .46 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .42 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.04 • —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ..... lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ • —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 • —
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate ... lb. .0475- .0325
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .31½ • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½ • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ • —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ • —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½ • —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl etner, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½ • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½ • —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lots and over lb. .40 • —
200-lb. lots and over ..... lb. 7.00 • —
100-lb. lots and smaller ..... lb. 7.30 • 7.40
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. .85 • 1.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .85 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .44 • .55
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. .... lb. .53 • .62
Eugenol, tech., dms ..... lb 1.45 • —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 • .15

F

F salt, paste, tech. dms., works lb. 2.30 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 1.95 • 2.25
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs .... lb. .16 • —
French, light, bgs ..... lb. .16 • —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .17 • —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs ..... lb. .16½ • —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½ • —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ • —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 • —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 • .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .70 • —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼ • —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 36.25 • 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 33.25 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 • .68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ • .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ • .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ • .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area .100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½ • .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls ..... gal. 32.00 • 35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.40 • 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1100- .1150
tanks ..... lb. .09½ • —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 100.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 96.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 • .44
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 • 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works ..... lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .65 • .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .24¾ • —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W ..... lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works .... lb. .28 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J .. lb. .20½ • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J . lb. .21½ • —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 • —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ..... lb. .175 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ..... oz. 4.75 • 6.05
Imp., bots. ..... oz. 4.50 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 • —
Gelsenium root, bls. ..... lb. .30 • .35
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .24 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .30 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.40
Soap grade, dms. ..... lb. .90 • 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 • —
Synthetic, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 • —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 23.00 • —
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 30.00 • —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 • 2.70
Synthetic, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 • —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ..... lb. 11.50 • 14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.25 • 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 • —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs ..... lb. .29 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .28 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs ..... lb. .16½ • —
Sierra Leone, bgs ..... lb. .25 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 • —
tanks, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .17 • —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ • —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ • —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ • —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20½ • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 • —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½ • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½ • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34½ • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .46 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 • —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 • 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots ..... kilo. 100.00 • —
Bots., 500-kilo lots ..... kilo. 75.00 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21¼ • —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ • —
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30⅞ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31⅝ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29⅛ • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .28¼ • —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 • —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29¼ • —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .18½ • —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 • —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .20½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.10 • —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms ..... lb. 3.50 • —
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09¼
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛ • —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05⅛ • —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. .... lb. .13¾ • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾ • .15¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼ • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¼ • .18¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. .... lb. .17¾ • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18¾ • .19¾

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. .... lb. .40 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins .. lb. 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ..... lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 • 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ..... lb. .65 • .80
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 • —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more ..... lb. .39 • —
Indust., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32 • —
Tech grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 • .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .95 • —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. .. lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .18 • .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. .... lb. 2.60 • 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 • —
Hemlock oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 • 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 • .45
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 • —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. ..... lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City..lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis .lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis .lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia .lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd ..lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ....lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, ...bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works .lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works .....lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 .....lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald .lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ...ton.30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works .lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more. gram. 1.15 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works . pt. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equaid. 100 lbs.13.40 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ... lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago..lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. .....lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. .....lb. 4.85 - 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point .lb. .84 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis .lb. 1.03 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works ..lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis..lb. 1.35 - —

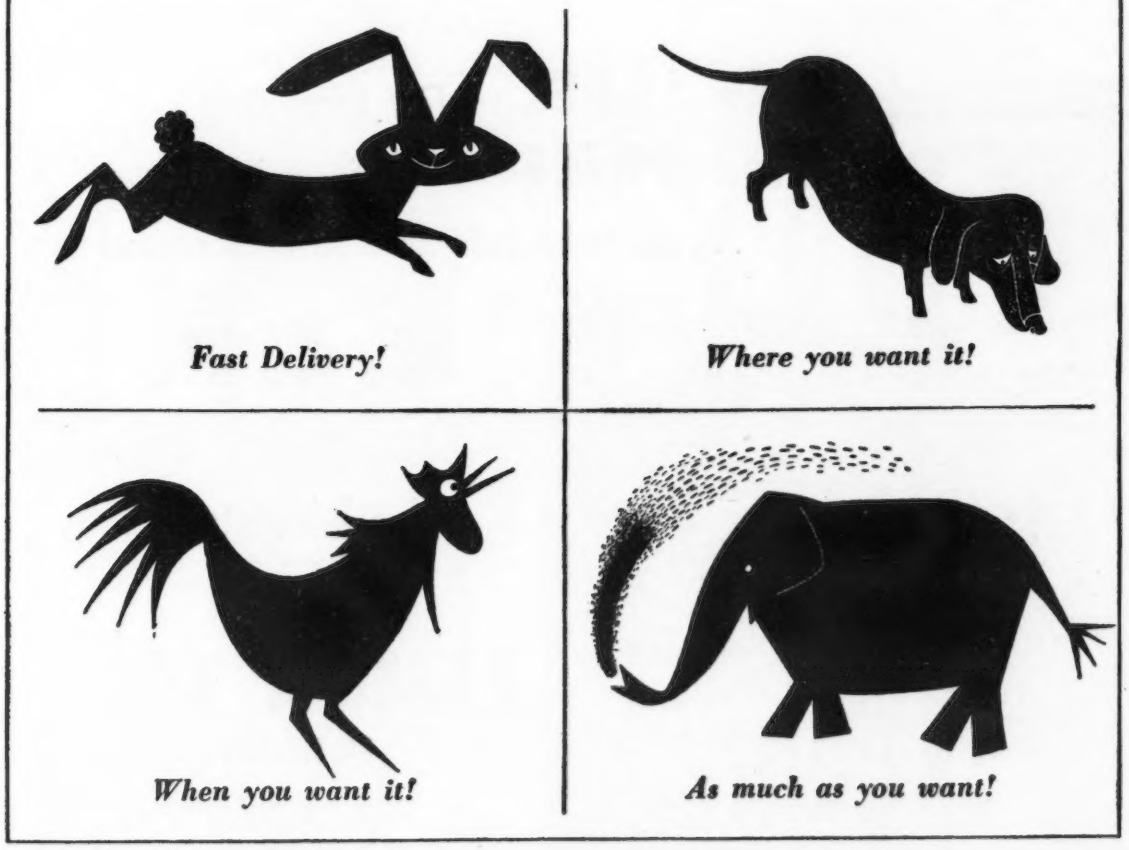
I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots. .....lb.13.75 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
Inositol, 50-lb. lbs., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis....lb. 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. .....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 - .27
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .52 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis .lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis .lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —

Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City..lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock .....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l..lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis..lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works .gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .57 - —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy..gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22½- —



That's CSC Ethyl Alcohol!

Here are CSC's 5 Grades of Ethyl Alcohol

ROSSVILLE HEXAGON COLOGNE SPIRITS: Specially refractionated grain spirit. Unsurpassed in purity, clarity and freedom from foreign odor. *The* choice for the finest perfumes, colognes and toilet waters. Available at 190 proof, pure or specially denatured.

ROSSVILLE ALGRAIN®: Highly refined grain alcohol. Free from foreign odor and flavor. Meets the most rigid standard of purity. For use in medicinals, perfumes, toilet waters and flavoring extracts. 190 proof, pure or specially denatured.

ROSSVILLE GOLD SHIELD®: Of uniform high purity. Free from foreign odor and flavor. Widely used for industrial, scientific, pharmaceutical and cosmetic purposes. 190 or 200 proof, pure or specially denatured.

DENATURED: CSC makes available the more than 50 formulas of specially denatured alcohol authorized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. These are usually prepared from 190 proof ethyl alcohol but anhydrous formulas are also available. All authorized formulas of completely denatured alcohol also available — either anhydrous, 190 or 188 proof.

PROPRIETARY SOLVENTS: Shellacol®, Quakersol®, Fotocol® and Quixol®, CSC's line of alcohol-type solvents. They possess the valuable solvent properties of the completely denatured alcohols and at the same time offer the additional advantage of mild odor and freedom from objectionable characteristics. Individual data sheets for each of these products are available.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Kansas City
Los Angeles • New Orleans • Newark • New York • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works .....lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs. .....lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. ....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. .....lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. ....lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls..lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. .....lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. .....lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York..gal. .20 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York..gal. .20 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald..lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald..lb. .3385- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works..lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. .....lb. .85 - —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald....lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works..lb. .24 - .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works..lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works. lb. .20 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago .....lb.11.70 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. .....lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -.12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. .....lb. .33¾- .36¼
tanks .....lb. .32¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works .....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more..lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. .....lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. ...lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works..lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1475- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.lb. .1575- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1495- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1595- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1610- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .43¾- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms. .....lb. .26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works..lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lilac oil .....lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works....lb. 2.40 - 2.75

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	2.65	- 4.50
96-98%, dms.	lb.	3.25	- —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.13	- —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.15	- —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.18	- —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.20	- —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Without leaves, bls.	lb.	.42	- .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	58.50	- —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	52.00	- —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1630-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1720-	.1770
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1270-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1381-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1431-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.			
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms	lb.	.1980-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2280-	—
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1423-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1525-	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00	-39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	- 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.67	- —
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.73	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.76	- —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b., plant.	lb.	.81	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.	lb.	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15	- —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works.	lb.	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.72	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73	- —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09¾-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.55	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz.	30.00	- —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms.	lb.	4.95	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.90	- —
No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	1.65	- —
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.60	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	9.00	-11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald.	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb	.28¾-	.30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.28	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.28¾-	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points			
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev.	ton.	39.50	- —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	49.50	- —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis.	ton	59.00	- —
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
USP, heavy, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	86.25	- —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk., c.l., Chawelah, Wash.	ton.	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.13½-	.14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.14	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	- 16
• Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E.	lb.	1.42	- —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.36	- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots	lb.	.59	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
bgs, l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	- —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	- —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	- —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼-	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.22½-	—
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.			
Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50	- —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.40	- —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11	- .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works	ton.	148.00	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis.	ton.	152.50	- —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.			
Manganese gluconate, dms	lb.	1.84	- —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52	- —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls	lb.	.41¼-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.34	- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.36	- —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.29¼-	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb.	.37	- —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E.	ton.	86.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., S. E.	ton.	93.50	- —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms	lb.	.26½-	—
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .39
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .28
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	- —
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	- —
Marine pitch, dms.	lb.	.04¼-	.05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.044	- .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.06¼-	—
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs.	lb.	8.50	- —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs.	lb.	8.30	- 8.40
Japanese, cs.	lb.	12.00	- —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.25	- —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.46	- —

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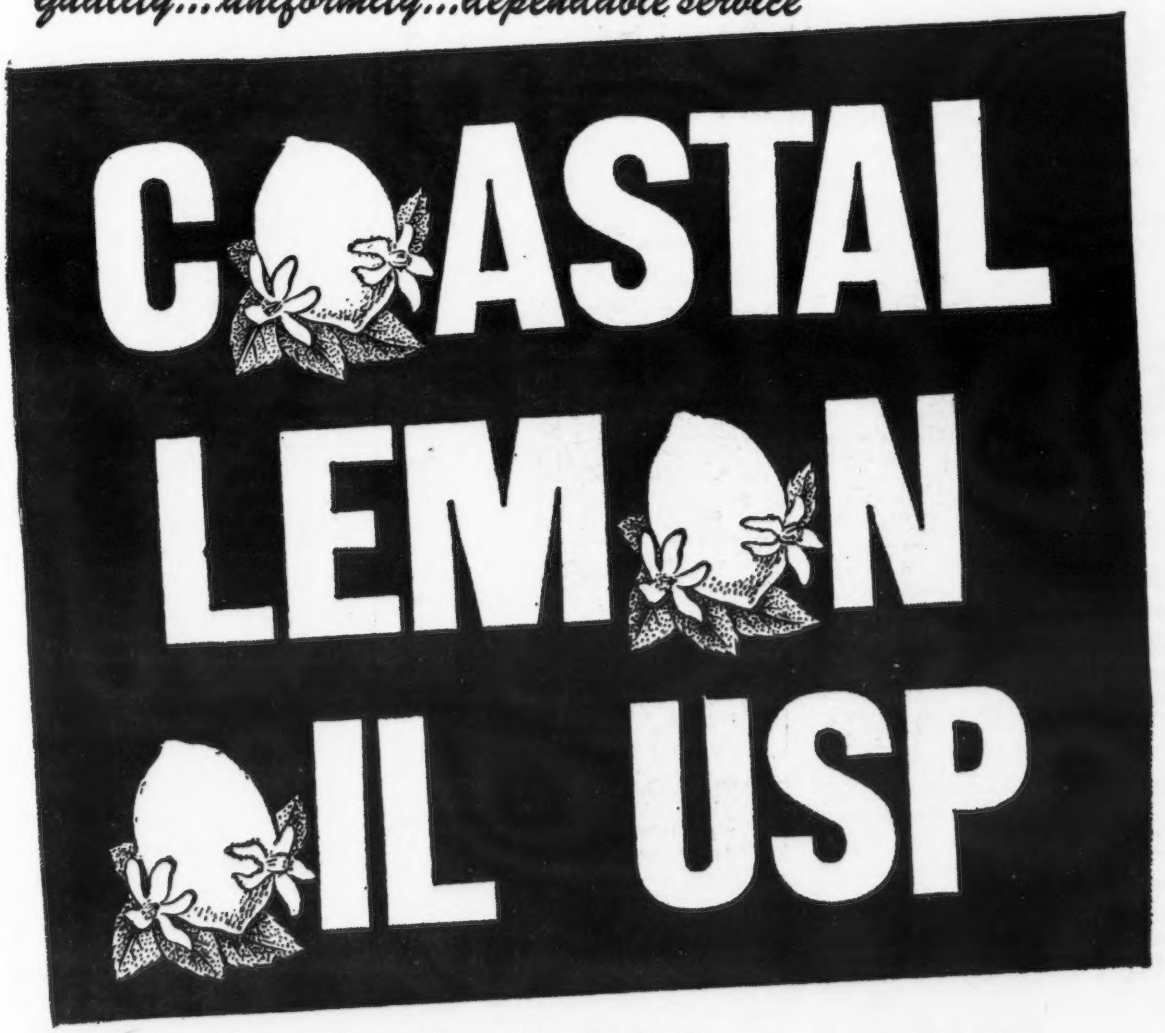

PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

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Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 - —

Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.84 - —

Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —

Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —

Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. lb. 4.38 - —

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).

Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —

Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).

Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask net-flask 209.00 -211.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).

Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).

Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).

Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).

Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).

Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).

Metatolylenediamine (see 2.4-Tolylenediamine).

Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —

Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —

Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).

Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —

Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —

Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —

Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Methyl amyl ketone, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - —

N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00

Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75

Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .82

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —

Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb.27.75 -31.00

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85

Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).

Methyl isobutyl Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)

Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —

Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½

Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.

2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12

Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673

Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —

Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —

Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —
(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —

Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09 - .09½
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —

Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, cns., works kilo. 9.13 - —

Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —

Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15

Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Monochloroacetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —

Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15

Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz.12.35 - —

Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs lb. .08 - —

Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85

Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .28¼- .30¾
tanks lb. .27¼- —

Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.

Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —

Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —

a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —

Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).

2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).

Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —

b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works. lb. 1.60 - —

1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).

2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).

Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½- —

Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —

Nerol, dms. lb. 4.75 - —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb.400.00 - —

Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85

Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½

Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 78¼- .85¼

Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73

Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —

Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- .33¼

Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —

Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36

Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - —
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.60 - 7.00

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —

Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys., extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —

m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —

p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —

o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —

p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40⅛
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42⅛
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46

Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27

2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, N. unit 1.26 - —

Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.50 - 5.00

Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 2.95 - —

Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. .....lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns..lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.....lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J...gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. .....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1.....lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. .....lb. .16 - .16½
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
S.d., dms. .....lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. .....lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearine, dms. .....lb. .12½- .12¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid..gal. 2.25 - 2.33
Olivine, crude, works.....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works.....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works.....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works..oz.19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
Orange oil, sweet distilled, Calif., cns., dms..lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .35 - —
Expressed, Calif., cns., dms....lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .18 - .20
Sweet .....lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls.....lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. .....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .55
Refd., pure, bgs .....lib. .61 - .62
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld..lb. .913 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis..lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .1440- .1540
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. .....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. .....lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. .....lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots .....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. .....lb. .25 - —
Hungarian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy..lb. .0763- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy..gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots .....lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. .....lb. .45 .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. .....lb. 5.50 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills..ton.57.00 - —
solvent, same basis ....ton.52.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15½- —
Refd., dms. .....lb. .20¾- .21
tanks .....lb. .18¾- —

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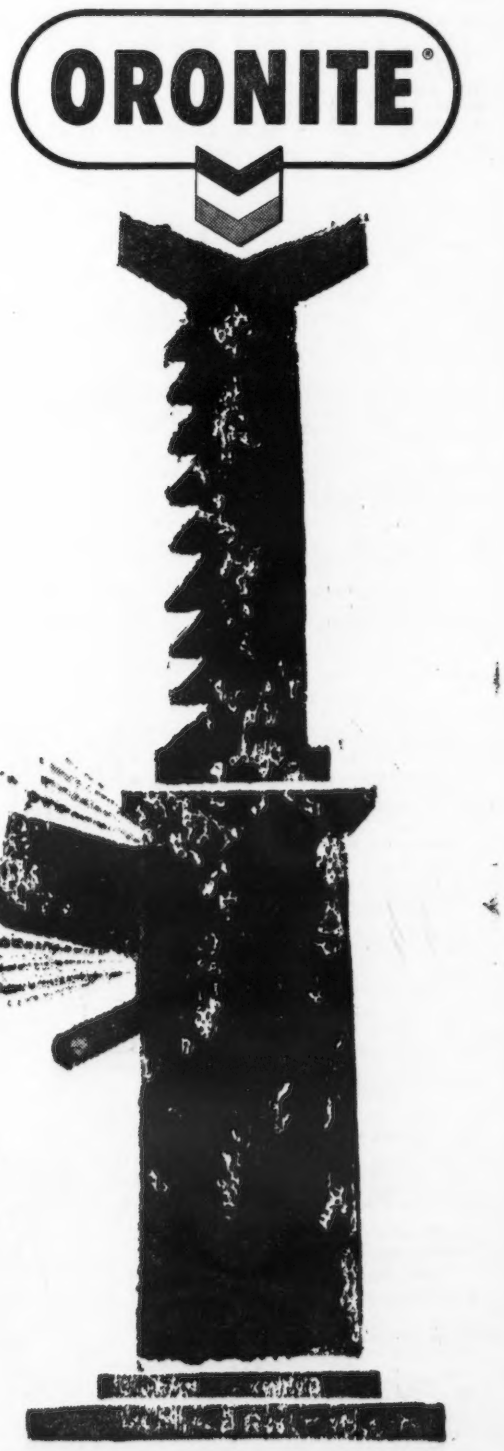

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Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½ - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½ - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .80 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
dms., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 5.298 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.648 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.228 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.128 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short ton. 8.018 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .23
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .24
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41 - .46
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .41½- .46½
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - .43
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pinetar, retort, dms., c.l., works lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Pinetar oil, refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 32.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .33 - .35
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 24.80 -26.00
Gran., bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .34 - .36
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.40 -26.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .798 - .870
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .62½- .64¼
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs. lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs. lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .50 • —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .71 • —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odoriess base), dms., works..gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works..lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works....lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.55 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 • —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lo. .70 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works..kilo.175.00 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works..lb. 3.50 • —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.50 • —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips .....lb. .10 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm.....oz. .3105- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald.lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 • —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 • —
Rapeseed oil, dms.....lb. .15 • .15½
tanks .....lb. .13 • —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 • —
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 1.25 • —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works....lb. 2.95 • —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 • —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 • .18
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 6.00 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs..lb. 6.60 • —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic .....lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs..lb. .25 • —
powd., bgs. .....lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd..kilo.36.00 • —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, lots, dlvd..kilo.13.00 • —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.50 • —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 • .14½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .12 Nom.
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots..oz.72.00 • —
Turkish, bots. .....oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms..lb. .97 - 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works.unit-lb. .12 • —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works. unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse..lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis....lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York.gal. .19 • —
Group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .155 • —
Rue oil, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.13.00 • —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots.....kilo.13.50 • —
fib. dms., 1 kilo.....kilo.14.00 • —
Ryan[illegible] 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .42 • .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.50 • —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.50 • —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 • —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.43 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.53 • —
Safflower oil, dms., New York..lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast.....lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins [illegible] • —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .65 • —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.....[illegible] • —
Greek, cns. .....lb. [illegible] • —
Italian, cns. .....lb. .18 • —
Sage oil, clary, bots. .....lb.15.50 -17.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald..lb. 1.23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 • —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.05 • —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.09 • —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 • .66
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 • .76
Sandalwood oil, cns .....lb.20.00 • —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.03 • —
lb. No stocks.
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.....lb. .45 • —
Nat., dom., dms.....lb. 1.40 • —
Savory oil, cns.....lb. 4.75 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 • —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 • —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.00 • —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 • —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.00 • —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls..lb. .20 • .22
siftings .....lb. .16 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 • —
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bls.....lb. .14 • —
pods, bls. .....lb. .28 • —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root,, bls.....lb. 6.50 • —
Sesame oil, USP, dms.....lb. .38 • .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs....lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.....lb. .19 • —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.....lb. .24 • —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .14 • —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs.....lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .46 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 • .30½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .47 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .48 • —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .58 • —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 • .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 • .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots....lb. .32 • .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .48 • —
tanks, works .....gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .07 • .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots .....oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .96¼- —

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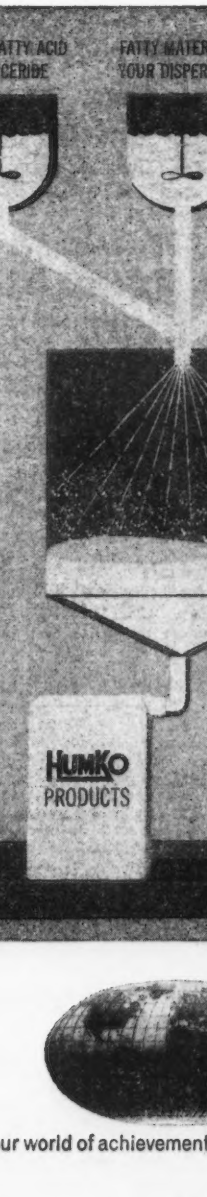
POWDER

...AS FINE AS FLOUR...

AS FREE-FLOWING AS SALT?


MELTED FATTY ACID OR GLYCERIDE
FATTY MATERIAL & YOUR DISPERSIBLE
FATTY MATERIAL & YOUR SOLUBLE
SPRAY POWDERING UNIT
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CAN YOUR PRODUCT REACH A LARGER MARKET by conversion to a free-flowing powder, using our hydrogenated fatty acids or edible glycerides as the carrier?

CAN YOUR PRODUCT BE PROTECTED FROM OXIDATION by surrounding it with one of our hydrogenated fatty acids or glycerides?

CAN YOUR PRODUCT BE IMPROVED THROUGH DRY BLENDING with either powdered fatty acid or glyceride?

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Your "solid" idea appeals to me. Please have your representative tell me more about it. Thanks.

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*Firm Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 40.00 - 43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., b/s lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
Soda, caustic, flake, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, leaders, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ⅜c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 33.00 - 40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —

Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .34 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. 25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .25½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .72 - —
Sodium nitrate, com., crude, b.s., c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Ic va (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .658 - .717
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium - formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-265°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbital, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton. 52.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1342- .1367
tanks lb. .1142- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1292- .1317
tanks lb. .1092- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13⅛- .13⅜
tanks lb. .11⅛- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 9.00 - 11.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1475- .1575
tanks lb. .1275- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .829 - .849
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works lb. 1.026 - 1.230
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .88½- .89½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.079 - 1.099
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs., lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .035 - .036
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1501- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1701- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1251- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.10 - —
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0970- —

Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. .....lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works..lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. .....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. ..kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. .....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms....kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms..kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms..kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms. .....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works..100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald..lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins..kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms..kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. .....kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines..long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports..long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works .....ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works .....ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works .....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works .....ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore..unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla. unit-ton. 1.03 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns..lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York..ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York..ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works..ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works..ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., wofks..lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works .....lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .07¼
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- .05¼
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .09¼
tanks, works .....lb. .05¼- .06¾
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .08
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .08¼
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08½- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06 - —
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer..lb. .06½- —
dms., f.a.s. .....lb. .07⅜- .07½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06⅛- .06¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05⅛- —
Prime, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05⅜- —
Special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08½- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. .....lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks .....lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. ..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - 5.75
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .55 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms..lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. .....lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. .....lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.70 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. ....gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn..lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver.....lb. .32 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

Triphenyl Phosphate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thyme leaves, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.05 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 - —
di-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.90 - 3.95
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald. lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Tripopylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- .25½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .23¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22⅝- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08⅛- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.11.25 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb.11.50 - —
whole, tins lb.12.00 - —
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.17.25 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb.14.50 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.95.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.14 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.14 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.85.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.109.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D, (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .29½- —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccho'myces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —

Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20 - —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45 - —
fib, dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½- —
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb	.13 - —
Prime western slabs, New York.	lb.	.13½- —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb,	.33 - —
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs, c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞- —
leaded 50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45 - .46
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd.E.	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66 - —
Zirconium Oxide.		
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¼- —

Bids Wanted

Pharmaceuticals, Phenacetin, 3,000 pounds; **Acetylsalicylic Acid,** powder, 6,000 lbs.; **Potassium Bromide,** 5,000 lbs.; **Calcium Lactate,** 30,000 lbs.; **Magnesium Sulfate,** 1,000 CWTS; **Sodium Salicylate, flakes,** 60,000 lbs.; **Potassium Citrate,** 35,000 lbs.; **Lime,** tropical chloride, 1,200 CWTS; **Chloral Hydrate,** 5,000 lbs.; **Caceine Citrate,** 5,000 lbs.; **Camphor Powder,** 10,000 lbs. (natural or synthetic); **Chloroxylenol Solution,** 5,000 imperial gals.; **Ext. Casara Sagrad,** 720 imperial gals.; **Cresol,** liquid, 4,000 imperial gals.; **Ext. Gylcyrrhiz,** liquid, 2,000 imperial gals.; **Castor Oil,** medicinal, 12,000 lbs.; **Hydrogen Peroxide,** liquid, 18,000 bots. of 20 fluid oz. each; **Aleum Olivne,** 1,200 imperial gals.; **Paraffin,** liquid, 4,000 imperial gals.; **Benzoin,** tinc., 600 imperial gals.; **Oleum Terebinth,** 4,000 imperial gals.; September 13. Bids invited by The Ministry of Health and Social Services, P.O. 500, Colombo, Ceylon. Copies of bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Wash. 25, D.C.

Phenolic Monopoly Laid to Hooker—and Quickly Denied

—Continued from page 5

past customers, including amounts purchased.

(3) Other assets necessary to Hooker's production and sale of Monsanto's molding materials, including the latter's promise not to produce these molding materials in this country for ten years.

The FTC complaint alleges that the acquisitions may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the production and sale of (1) phenolic molding materials, and (2) the general-purpose, electrical, impact, and heat-resistant lines of these materials, in violation of section 7 of the Clayton act.

Two Producers Withdraw

Since the Durez acquisition, the complaint adds, two significant producers have withdrawn from the industry and there have been no new entries.

Entry is difficult because of low profitability, particularly for companies not producing the basic raw materials (phenol and formaldehyde) used in the production of phenolic molding materials, and because of the established reputations of major producers, it is stated.

According to the complaint, in 1957 three companies had about 8 percent of the market, which exceeded $40 million. Hooker was the largest producer with 43 percent; the second largest had about 24 percent and the third largest, Monsanto, had about 13 percent. Nearly all of the remaining 20 percent was distributed among six other industry members, some of which sold only in local or regional markets.

By acquiring these assets from Monsanto, the complaint continues, Hooker increased its market share of all molding materials to about 56 percent and substantially increased its share in the general purpose, electrical, impact and heat resistant lines. A further result was that at least 80 percent of all molding material sales are now concentrated in two producers.

The complaint charges that the two acquisitions give Hooker the facilities, the market position and the economic power to monoplize or tend to monopolize the production and sale of these materials.

Other adverse effects alleged in the complaint are: actual and potential competition will be eliminated; Hooker's competitive position may be enhanced; industry-wide concentration has been increased; and mergers by other producers may be fostered with a consequent increase in economic concentration and tendency toward monopoly.

Hooker Line Extensive

According to the complaint, Hooker produces over 100 products which it sells to users in such manufacturing and fabricating markets as electrical equipment, electronics, pharmaceuticals, textiles and metals.

It owns and operates eleven plants in nine states, and owns jointly, with others, two additional manufacturing facilities. As of November 30, 1958, it listed total assets of over $150 million and sales for fiscal 1958 in excess of $125 million.

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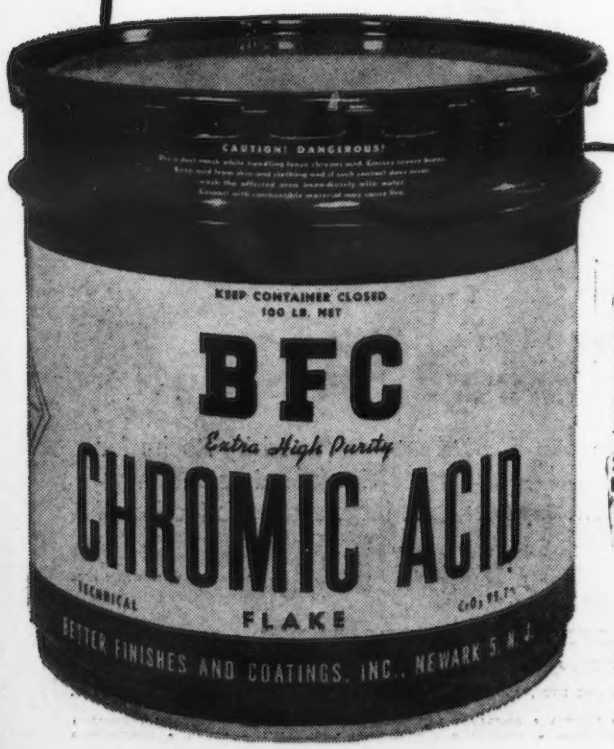

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Heavy Chemicals

With steel listless, fertilizer seasonally defunct, and a rash of vacation shutdowns clogging the veins of industry, all elements except two, as described by trade sources last week, conspire to hold the heavy chemicals market fast in throes of seasonal doldrums. All along the diapason of chemical making, except for the fortissimo areas of paper and aluminum, where output charges relentlessly forward, producers have pulled tight the reins of production to hold stocks in line with summer demand slippage.

Aluminum output in June was only 8,000 tons short of the all time record level, according to a report from the Aluminum Association, excerpted below. This meant a continuing boost for the hydrofluoric acid market, spotlighting it in marked contrast to the queesy tone of neighboring acids, where baleful influences predominate.

Also moving along well is alum business in a market insulated from the downward tug of summer influences by the season-in and season-out unflagging production pace of the pulp, paper and paperboard industry.

Steady water fluoridation business has encouraged an even keel in sodium siliocofluoride sales, no significant gains having been scored by the advent of major cities into the program, nor appreciable losses sustained by the withdrawal of important accounts, what shifts that have taken place in recent months having been of minor import, trade sources report.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 23, at 90.9 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 84.2 percent for the previous week and 94.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Vacations will have run their course by early August, and if steel output improves by then, the hydrochloric acid market should see a nice upturn, sources in the trade say.

Even without a steel production boost, these sources add, some of the cobwebs will have been brushed out of the business picture by plant re-openings.

Industrial demand for use of the acid in production of chlorinated solvents is also mostly quiet at present, but marked for an upturn in August.

Acid prices have been and are steady. Even against slow sales, supply remains in fair balance, as production has been trimmed to accord with the demand.

Hydrofluoric—Several months ago a leading maker put hatchet to bulk price and was quickly followed by others in the trade. Since then prices have been steady and without change.

For a picture of current demand, readers can check the figures on aluminum output given in this report. Here is the crux of the matter as far as HF makers and concern, and there is nothing the matter as far as they can see. Aluminum makers feel their constantly sustained high production pace is justified by actual and potential market conditions, and if the producers themselves are thinking this way, should process materials suppliers demur with a note of sour caution?

Nitric—With steel lagging and fertilizer seasonally defunct, all elements conspire to hold nitric acid fast in throes of seasonal doldrums, as described by a source in the trade. Prices are nonetheless steady, as producers have kept a tight enough rein on production, according to this source.

Sulfuric—Keyed to steel as it is, the sulfuric acid market must lag with Pittsburgh's prolonged quiescence.

American Iron & Steel Institute estimates last week's steel output at 1,533,000 tons, or 53.8 percent of capacity, as compared with an actual total of 1,550,000 tons, or 54.4 percent of capacity the previous week.

For perspective, the Institute cites output a month ago at 1,510,000 tons, and a year ago, when the marathon strike was getting underway, at 345,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Merucry, $2 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
106.81	106.86	106.87	104.84

For Current Prices see Page 10

Chemical Imports: May

Imports of selected heavy chemicals for the month of May, as reported by the Census Bureau, were as follows:

Barium carbonate, precip.	lbs.	174,093
Barium chloride	lbs.	262,000
Calcium chloride	lbs.	320,625
Caustic potash	lbs.	66,270
Caustic soda	lbs.	97,290
Chlorine	lbs.	5,135,441
Ferrous sulfate	lbs.	388,389
Sodium bicarbonate	lbs.	1,230,623
Sodium chromate, bichromate	lbs.	220,000
Sodium siliocofluoride	lbs.	664,070
Zinc chloride	lbs.	146,514
Zinc sulfate	lbs.	292,000

Bases and Salts

Alum—Business is moving along well in a market insulated from the downward tug of summer influences by the season-in and season-out unflagging production pace of the pulp, paper and paperboard industry.

Calcium Chloride—The dust control market, sources say, is lagging owing to an insufficiency of dust. The summer has been fairly moderate, neither as hot or as dry as last, and this has had a baleful influence on calcium chloride demand, though welcomed by the population in general.

Copper Sulfate—Output of copper sulfate in the US totaled 5,300 tons in May, up 7 percent from the preceding month, and representing the fifth consecutive monthly increase, the Mines Bureau reports.

Shipments rose 12 percent but were 300 tons short of production; and stocks rose 5 percent, Mines notes. Inventories were sufficient for about three weeks' requirements at the May rate of shipments, the agency adds.

Imports of the chemical totaled only 11 tons in May, all from the United Kinkdom. Exports were 228 tons, 120 of them to Honduras, 56 to Canada, 25 to the Philippines, 19 to Chile and minute quantities to four other countries.

Soda Ash—Torpor of summer is said to have settled through most of the alkali market, making no exception for soda ash, whose broad end-use pattern has felt a seasonal downward shift under the weight of plant vacation-shutdowns.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Water fluoridation business has been steady, sources in the trade advise. No significant gains have been scored by the advent of major cities into the program. Nor have losses been sustained by the withdrawal of important accounts. What shifts have taken place in recent months have been minor, these sources report. Here, anyway, it is added, is one business that doesn't need to lose ground in summer.

Prices of sodium silicofluoride continue steady and unchanged at levels of long standing, with supply in fair balance with the current demand level.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum output in June reached 171,356 short tons, a slight decline from May's 175,863 tons, comparing well with the all-time record total of 179,194 tons set in July 1959, and bringing the total for the year through June 30 to 1,007,353 tons, the Aluminum Association reports.

Total output for the second quarter of 1960 is tabbed by the association at 515,815 tons, as compared with 491,538 tons in the first quarter, and 486,393 in the comparable period of last year.

The All-time record quarter, according to the association's records, was the third

Heavy Chemicals

of 1959, when 520,216 tons of the light metal were turned out.

Chromium—Consumption of chromite in the US in April totaled 122,759 tons, down 12 percent from April, the Mines Bureau reports.

Chromite consumed in producing 30,206 short tons of chromium ferroallays and chromium metal totaled 71,982 tons, averaging 46 percent Cr_2O_3. In addition, 1,100 tons went directly into steel.

Of the 71,982-ton total, 57,735 tons were metallurgical grade ore, 13,725 tons were chemical grade, and 522 refractory grade ore.

Chromite consumed in producing refractories totaled 34,515 tons, while 650 tons were used in direct furnace repairs.

In turning out 10,912 tons of chemicals (sodium bichromate equivalence) 14,512 tons of chromite were consumed. Stocks of chemicals held at producers' plants at the end of April totaled 23,232 short tons.

Domestic production in April, Mines notes, totaled 8,203 short dry tons of chromite, all from the state of Montana.

Copper—Output of copper at mines in the US in May was virtually unchanged from April, and therefore 3 percent less on a daily-average basis (30 days hath April), the Bureau of Mines reports.

Smelter output from domestic and foreign primary materials also was unchanged, but refinery production from those sources dropped 3 percent, Mines notes. And refined copper output from secondary sources by primary and secondary plants fell 6 percent.

Mercury—Quotations declned $2 to a range of $209 to $211 a flask for large lots, prompt shipment. Business contiuned to lag.

Silver—Price has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market continued to show good strength, prices closing Friday at their nine-month high of $1.05 a pound for straits metal, spot.

Consumption of primary tin in the US in April was 4,960 long tons, as against 5,190 in March and 4,880 in April a year ago, the Mines Bureau reports. Brass mills used 60 tons during the month.

Total US tin stocks decreased from 38,000 long tons on the first of April to 37,630 at the close. Industrial stocks of tin continued to decrease, dropping 910 tons from 23,355 to 22,445, Mines notes.

Tin metal imported for consumption in April was 3,575 long tons, of which Pan-Malayan smelters accounted for 3,005. In addition, during the month, Indonesia shipped 710 long tons of tin-in-concentrates for smelting in Texas; Thailand shipped 56 long tons.

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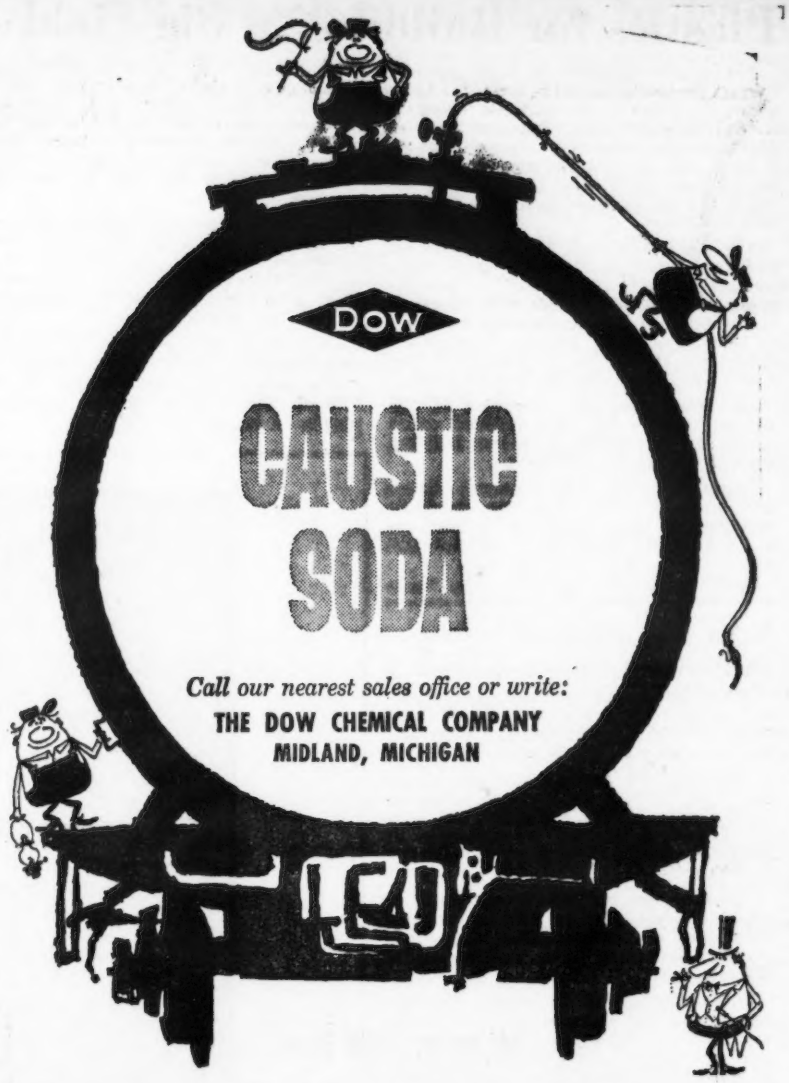

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Plastics for Building: a Big Field

The plastics industry is being advised that if it works a little harder it can widen the crack in the building materials market. A study just completed for the Manufacturing Chemists Association indicates that present building codes will permit more plastics to be used that actually are finding their way into construction nowadays.

The study was made by the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., under sponsorship of MCA's plastics group, and was undertaken to establish the position of plastic building materials in relation to more traditional materials specifically from the standpoint of fire safety considerations in building codes.

"A broad field for expansion in the use of plastics building material exists within the framework of modern building codes," the report concludes.

"Fire protection is not an exact science and many of the fire safety standards incorporated into building codes are based on arbitrary definitions of fire hazards."

Building codes' emphasis upon "non-combustibility" or "fire-resistance" have been major factors limiting the use of plastics, it states. The report adds that fire-safety regulations to which new materials, such as plastics, must adapt themselves are mostly counter - measures against disastrous fires that have actually occured.

The report suggests that plastics could be used as insulation to protect heat-vulnerable materials such as steel, so as to prevent collapse during the period of time prescribed by safety regulations written into building codes.

Much remains to be done by the plastics industry, the report concludes, towards better understanding of the nature of plastics by safety and regulatory people in building.

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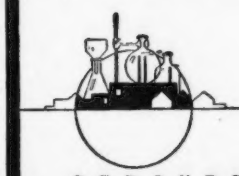

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Borden and British Firm In Amino Compound Deal

A new company to produce amino molding compounds in the Mexico City area will be formed by Borden Company and British Industrial Plastics, Ltd.

Arrangements for the joint enterprise are being worked out by Borden Chemical Company, a Borden division, and British Industrial. Capital requirements of $800,000 will be divided equally by the two firms.

The new company, Materiales Moldeables SA de DV, will have an initial capacity of 1,000 tons of amino molding compounds a year, according to a spokesman for Borden.

British Industrial has been given responsibility for designing the new plant and for supplying original and continuing engineering know-how. Overall operation of the company will be handled cooperatively, with directors and committees appointed on a fifty-fifty basis.

Francolor Named Agent

Francolor, Inc., Woonsocket, R.I., a division of Compagnie Francaise des Matieres Colorantes, Paris, France, has been appointed exclusive sales representative for Alginates Maton, Paris, France.

Vanillin Used in Ice Cream

—Continued from page 5

dients of generally recognized or proven safety.

The standardized products are: regular ice cream; egg-containing ice cream sold as frozen custard, French ice cream, or French custard ice cream; ice milk often sold as soft ice cream; fruit sherbets; and water ice.

In addition to permitting the use of vanillin for flavoring, the standards also permit the use of artificial flavors in fruit sherbets, which was not contemplated by the original order of FDA. The packages must be so labeled, however.

Casein Prevents 'Sandiness'

Casein and casein compounds made from skimmed milk have been used to prevent "sandiness" caused by crystallization of milk sugar in high-solids ice cream products. The final order permits their use on condition that they do not replace any part of the required minimum of 20 percent total milk solids in ice cream.

While not a part of the published standard, the FDA also announced simultaneously a new regulation under the food additives law authorizing the use of two polyoxyethylene sorbitan stearate emulsifiers in ice cream. Based on the record of the ice cream standard hearings held in 1951 and 1952, FDA originally opposed use of these emulsifiers on the grounds that their safety had not been established.

FDA said, however, that extensive data submitted in petitions under the food additives law are "convincing that these two ingredients will be safe in the amounts permitted."

The emulsifiers are produced by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. They are marketed under the tradenames "Tween 80" and "Tween 65."

Persons adversely affected by the regulation allowing the use of these emulsifiers have thirty days in which to file objections and request a public hearing.

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Drug Research Costs High in 1959

Ethical drug manufacturers spent $197 million on research and development last year in the biggest privately-financed assault on ill health in history.

This was 16 percent more than in 1958 and amounted to 7.8 percent of the drug producers' pharmaceutical sales of more than $2.5 billion.

The estimate was made by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in cooperation with the National Institutes of Health in continuation of a survey program begun three years ago. Dr. Austin Smith, president of PMA, hailed the expenditures as a "typically American example of the force of private enterprise and work for the betterment of humanity."

Among other facts disclosed by the survey were the following:

• Drug industry research spending in 1959 was $7 million more than the companies estimated a year ago that it would be.

• Over $18 million of the total was spent outside of pharmaceutical house laboratories in the form of grants and contracts to medical schools, hospitals, research institutes and other institutions.

• An estimated 100,200 chemicals, compounds and other substances were prepared, obtained and biologically tested by the industry in 1959 in its search for new and more specific medicinals.

• Of these substances, 36,600 were in the field of cancer chemotherapy. The second heaviest concentration was 28,200 substances pertaining to allergies and infectious diseases.

• The 140 producer members of PMA estimate research and development spending for 1960 will reach $214 million.

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Chemical Industry Told: Space Market a Big One

A vast and growing market for the chemical industry in government space programs over the next ten years was unfolded to a group of 1,300 industry and university researchers by T. Keith Glennan, chief of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, last week.

At a two-day meeting to brief industry and scientists on NASA's long-term space plans and to encourage outside participation, Mr. Glennan said that between $12 million and $15 million has been programmed for spending in the next ten years, and that 75 percent of this would be for contracts for industry and with educational and other non-profit institutions.

The chemical industry will be asked to play a major role in the program, both in supplying fuels and other materials and conducting research. NASA scientists plan to launch 260 major vehicles in the next decade, or an average of two a month.

Nitrogen Prices

—Continued from page 3

quantity of nitrate of lime was delivered for the price of $35.25.

• In Pakistan, sulfate of ammonia was supplied from East Germany at $44.27 per ton for material in bags on a cost and freight basis.

• In the Korean tender of January 25, purchases consisted of 60,600 tons of urea, 12,000 tons of ammonium sulfate nitrate, 1,000 tons of ammonium nitrate and 117,305 tons of ammonium sulfate.

• India has just called for tenders to supply 80,000 tons of ammonium sulfate and 24,000 tons of urea. "China will be watching this tender closely and any further reduction in price will certainly be reflected in her next season's purchases."

Aikman's current estimate on production and consumption for the 1960/61 crop year differs little from the advance estimate published in December.

They expect Europe and Egypt to produce 5.6 million tons and consume 4.65 million. US production is seen at 3.7 million tons and consumption at 3.6 million. Asian output is expected to total 2.405 million, and consumption 2.379 million tons. With the contribution of miscellaneous countries, this would make for a total production of 10.383 million tons for fertilizer purposes, and 9.812 million tons of consumption.

Aikman's comments appear in the current issue of **Nitrogen**, the British quarterly.

Antimony Oxide Tempest

—Continued from page 3

Foreign Assets Control Division, the Treasury department branch in charge of such matters.

Three loads of oxide, mislabeled as Belgian in origin, have arrived since May. Reportedly the oxide was shipped across the Trans-Siberian Railway, mixed with European oxide from France, transferred to Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and then shipped to Canada bearing the "Made-in-Belgium" imprint.

What has made legitimate suppliers of Belgian antimony oxide angry is that the Red Chinese material has been offered in the US at 3 cents to 4 cents below the going price of 26.5 cents a pound for white antimony oxide.

Foreign Assets Division's acting chief, Mrs. Margaret Schwartz, said last week that "appropriate steps" would be taken against the importer of the material in question if he were found guilty of fraud and illegal trade with Red China.

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Brilhart Plastics Corp. Under New Management

Brilhart Plastics Corporation, Mineola, L.I., is now under new management. Philip Kahn is president of the concern and Gilbert Kahn is vice-president and treasurer.

The company, which specializes in industrial custom molding, is equipped to handle all requirements in the injection, compression and transfer field.

It operates a one-story plant which houses facilities for designing, mold-making, molding and finishing of plastic parts and also includes an epoxy department.

Century Completes Move, Consolidates Its Acquisitions

Century Chemical Corporation has completed its move to new and larger headquarters, taking over the entire fifth floor at 292 Madison avenue, New York.

On completion of the move last week, President Theodore S. Hodgins stated that all of the company's major acquisitions, with the exception of the animal feed plant in Harrisonburg, Va., have now been consolidated and integrated with Century's main plant facilities at Newark, N.J.

Justice Dep't on New Tack

—Continued from page 3

periodic distribution of the stock in the form of dividends.

The government is going before the Supreme Court with the duPont case for the second time in three years on an appeal from the decision last November of Judge Walter LaBuy of the Chicago Federal District Court holding that the requirements of the Clayton act that duPont reduce its influence in the affairs of General Motors could be satisfied by withdrawals the voting rights to the GM stock held by duPont.

Judge LaBuy rejected the government's contention that duPont be forced to dispose of its GM stockholdings because innocent stockholders would be injured by the impact of federal income taxes and the market disorders that would follow large forced sales of the stock.

Legislation Before Congress

Legislation that would ease the tax burden on the stockholders of duPont, who would receive the GM stock as dividends under the government's disposal plan, has been sent to the floor of both the senate and the house by the finance and ways and means committees.

It is questionable, however, whether the bills can get through congress in the few weeks that the two houses are planning before adjourning the session *sine die*. The bills have luke-warm approval of the Treasury and open endorsement by the Justice department, but they are certain to be opposed by the liberal blocs in both houses.

But unless they are passed this year, next year might be too late to do the duPont stockholders any good. There is an outside chance the Supreme Court may rule on the duPont case before congress gets into action next year, and if this occurs congress would be most reluctant to approve retroactive tax relief legislation.

No date has been fixed for arguments of the case before the Supreme Court, but it is expected to be heard sometime before Christmas. Because a new administration will be coming into office and congress will require several weeks to organize its committees, it may be the end of January before the legislative machinery begins functioning and the Supreme Court may have ruled on the case by that time.

National Distillers, Shell Forming Polyolefin Firm

A joint company is being formed by Shell International Chemical Company, Ltd., London, and National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, to develop plans for the production and marketing of polyolefin film and packaging materials outside the United States and Canada.

The new joint company, which will operate from London, will be headed by Dr. W. L. J. De Nie, currently a senior executive of Shell Development Company, New York.

Dr. De Nie's deputy will be Werner T. Meyer who is currently in charge of the foreign operations of Kordite Company, a subsidiary of National Distillers.

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HYDRAZINE

P. A.'s Sing No Dirge, But Cheer Is Scanty

—Continued from page 4

down forward commitments for many suppliers to this key industry. An abnormally low production schedule for the steel manufacturers has resulted in short work hours and reduced payrolls. World uncertainties, an election year, and indecision on the magnitude of our defense spending are contributing to a watchful, waiting attitude.

This month, commodity prices are again reported lower. These lower prices and the ready availability of almost all purchased materials continue to keep forward commitments at the minimum commensurate with meeting production schedules.

Employment shows little change; but, such change as can be seen is slightly encouraging. Inventories are continuing to be reduced—a bottom is not far away.

This month we thought it might be well to get a feel of the relationship between so-called normal production levels and present production rates. Assuming that every company has facilities for maximum productive capacity and normal (or designed) productive capacity, our question was phrased to determine how their present production rate compares with their normal productive capacity.

A majority, 60 percent, say they are running between 75 percent and 100 percent of their normal production; the next largest grouping, 24 percent, find their present production rates between 50 percent and 75 percent of their normal levels; encouragingly, 11 percent say they are producing in excess of their normal output. The remaining 5 percent are at less than 50 percent of production.

This is certainly not a depressing situation, but it is obvious that for many it could look a lot better.

Commodity Prices

Only 5 percent of our committee reporters this month say they are paying more now than they did a month ago. This is only one percentage point away from the low point in the 1957-1958 recession. However, those saying prices are lower, 13 percent, is still 10 percentage points away from the high of 1957-1958. Summing it up, prices are softer now than for many months and good buys are available with a little shopping.

Inventories

The gap between those reporting higher inventories and those reporting lower inventories continues to widen. This month, 33 percent say they are further reducing purchased materials inventories. Only 15 percent tell of greater inventories than in June. The bulk of the comments from purchasing executives saying their inventories are the same, 52 percent, can be summarized by one who noted, "We are holding the line at minimum levels." There is little enthusiasm or any desire to add to stocks on hand. This in spite of unsettled conditions in several countries which are the source for purchased commodities.

Employment

There is a very slight improvement in the general employment situation. However, there are some significant unemployment problems in some industries and in some areas. Furthermore, the number reporting employment as worse, 28 percent, still exceeds those who report improvement, 18 percent. There is little hope expressed for much change either, as many purchasing executives tell of two- and three-week plant-wide vacations scheduled for August, plus the usual slowdown in industry during the summer. Another factor is the early model changeoven inactivity of the automobile business, when substantial numbers will be temporarily laid off.

Buying Policy

There is no change again in July. Buyers are finding that advantageous spot offerings are making it unwise to firm commitments very far ahead. Lead time to manufacture or fabricate is usually all that is being considered.

		Per Cent Reporting			
July	*Hand to Mouth*	*30 Days*	*60 Days*	*90 Days*	*6 Mos. to 1 Yr.*
Production Materials	7	39	38	14	2
MRO Supplies	28	45	21	5	1
Capital Expenditures	9	8	12	26	45
June					
Production Materials	10	33	37	15	5
MRO Supplies	30	41	18	10	1
Capital Expenditures	11	8	10	21	50

Specific Commodity Changes

More price easing is reported this month. Many suppliers are adjusting book prices downward to more nearly conform with recent discounted offerings to buyers. Some items, such as sugar and gasoline, are up in price because of external factors or seasonal demands.

On the *up* side are: Sugar, gasoline, fuel oil and phthalic anhydride.

On the *down* side are: Scrap iron, fasteners, warehouse steel products, lumber burlap, electrical motors and magnet wire.

In short supply are: Phthalic and maleic anhydrides and benzene.

McKesson Will Buy

—Continued from page 7

cosmetics and toiletries. The company also retails its products. Among its holdings are:

- Laboratorio Uribe Angel (L.U.A.), one of the largest proprietary plants in South America.
- Laboratorio Cup, Columbia's largest drug manufacturer.
- A Max Factor establishment in Bogota.
- A half interest, with McKesson & Robbins, in Calox International, located in Ecuador, Panama and Colombia.

Sales of Droguerias Aliadas are estimated at about $20 million a year. This includes its retail business which involves some eleven wholesale drug establishments and the Nueva York retail drug chain of 103 stores throughout Latin America.

Although McKesson & Robbins has had business interests in South America for a number of years, this will mark the New York company's debut as a manufacturer there. The firm has had business relations with Droguerias Aliadas since 1955.

McKesson & Robbins' net sales for the fiscal year ended last March 31 were reported by the company at $667 million. Net income was $12,260,520, or $3.07 a share on 3,992,354 shares.

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NITRE PRODUCTS—Potassium Nitrate
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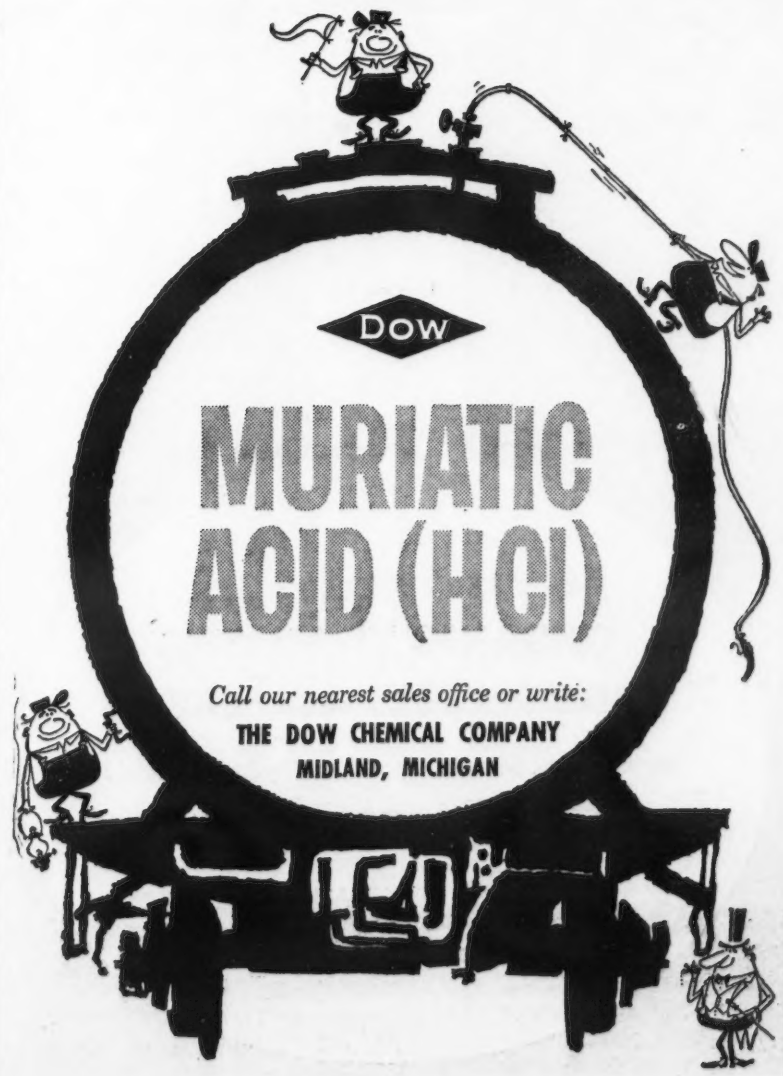

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Aliphatic Organics

Organic chemicals production in May followed no clear-cut pattern. Of the fifteen market-barometer-type chemicals for which the Tariff Commission has just issued production statistics, eight scored output gains while the remainder declined. In only a few instances, however, did the ups or downs amount to substantial volume weighed against April levels. Worth noting, perhaps, are these increases: acetic acid 7 million pounds; acetic anhydride 9 million; butadiene 11 million, methanol 16 million. And these declines: ethyl acetate 1.3 million pounds, and formaldehyde 9 million.

The price of refined white sucrose, reported to be in steady demand from industrial users, has gone to $9.70 per hundred pounds. This is 30 cents higher than the price posted June 16, and the loftiest level in 37 years. Forcing the price change, according to trade reports, was the uncertainty over future availability of raw sugar and the frenzied buying on the part of refiners here to get a sufficient supply to cover near-term requirements.

Methyl bromide is reported to be in good demand—especially so, in fact, for this time of year—and the trade looks forward to a big spurt in sales shortly, in advance of the tobacco fumigating season which usually gets under way around the beginning of October. Prices, reportedly, are competitive, yet reasonably stable.

Use of methyl bromide, which has been steadily increasing, received a slight setback recently, a trade member notes. He says that use of the fumigant on stored grain in the southwest has been curtailed as a result of FDA's action lowering the tolerance of the chemical on grains.

Withdrawals of specially denatured alcohol in May rose to 27,237,367 gallons from 23,139,064 in April. Down slightly, production was 24,838,840 gallons against 25,185,239.

Total output of SD alcohol, July 1959 thru May 1960, was 256,672,050 gallons, while withdrawals amounted to 260,558,888 gallons, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division of the Internal Revenue Service reports.

Acrylic Acid—Glacial acrylic acid was recently reduced 14½ cents a pound. Action established the schedule at 40c. a pound in bulk, 42½c. a pound in drums, carloads or truckloads, and 43½c. a pound in smaller lots. These prices are competitive with those posted by a new producer of technical acrylic acid, that's offering a polymerization grade at 40c. a pound, and an esterification grade at 39c. a pound, in tankcar quantities.

Ethyl Alcohol—Output of specially denatured alcohol dropped from 25,185,239 gallons in April to 24,838,840 gallons in May, but this was still higher than the May, 1959, figure (23,067,061). Total production for the alcohol year to date (July 1959 thru May 1960), at 256,672,050 gallons, was also ahead of last year (233,959,679).

Withdrawals of SD alcohol in May rose to 27,237,367 gallons from 23,130,064 in April and 21,849,329 in May 1959. Total withdrawals for the year to date climbed to 260,558,888 gallons from 234,652,823 during the comparable eleven-month period a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
Sucrose, refd., bgs., refy. E. 3/10c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
132.09	132.08	132.19	130.55

For Current Prices see Page 10

At May's end, stocks amounted to 3,356,271 gallons, down from 5,702,987 thirty days earlier, and 5,542,442 a year earlier.

Production of completely denatured alcohol in May was 41,756 gallons, up from 30,297 in April, and 37,821 in May 1959. Cumulative total for the alcohol year to date was 634,715 gallons, against 704,052 in the comparable period a year ago.

Withdrawals of completely denatured alcohol in May were 38,250 gallons, bringing the cumulative total for the year to 634,746, versus 705,063 during the eleven-month period, July 1958 thru May 1959. Withdrawals in April were 27,302 gallons and in May 1959, 38,490.

Stocks of completely denatured alcohol totaled 23,585 on May 31, appreciably higher than those held thirty days earlier (19,884 gallons), and a year earlier (16,370).

Formaldehyde—Production of formaldehyde dropped to 138,955,442 pounds in May from 147,932,666 pounds in April. Although the decline was relatively small, it could indicate the loss of business in the plywood bonding field.

Exports of formaldehyde in May were 524,450 pounds, down from 2,426,375 in April. Valued at $37,051, shipments went to: Canada 358,808 pounds at $25,035; Cuba 60,325 pounds at $3,453; Korea 44,160 pounds at $2,981; Peru 33,120 pounds at $1,697; and Mexico 12,437 pounds at $1,942.

Methyl Bromide—Demand for methyl bromide is said to be especially strong for this time of year; furthermore, a rise in sales is expected shortly, in advance of the tobacco fumigating season which usually starts around October. Prices are competitive but reasonably stable.

Export demand, while substantial, is off somewhat compared with prior years. This is attributed to the debut of foreign suppliers in Japan and Israel.

Sales of American firms aren't seriously threatened, however, a trade source says, because of the limited amounts of bromine available in both countries. He admits, of course, that in some areas sales are taking a bit of a beating.

As an all-purpose fumigant, methyl bromide enjoys an expanding market. Use of the chemical did receive one recent setback, however. In the US southwest, lesser amounts of the chemical are being used in grain fumigation than formerly because FDA dropped the tolerance limit, thus reducing the number of times methyl bromine could be used on the grain.

Methyl Isoamyl Ketone—A leading

Organic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in April and May, 1960, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	May	*April*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	65,103,410	57,884,707
Natural (wood distillation)	2,158,000	2,070,000
Acetic anhydride	93,307,600	89,193,377
Acetone	63,478,641	63,498,384
Acrylonitrile	21,031,671	18,338,171
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	173,668,248	161,939,652
Carbon disulfide	44,274,273	44,329,303
Carbon tetrachloride	31,956,640	30,970,561
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,358,774	12,135,097
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	5,895,001	7,337,545
Ethylene glycol	97,061,605	96,402,029
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	138,955,442	147,932,666
Methanol:		
Synthetic	162,695,773	146,573,471
Natural (wood distillation)	1,321,360	1,254,960
Pentaerythritol	5,132,834	5,483,085
Perchloroethylene	16,826,418	17,287,256
Propylene glycol	—	—
Trichloroethylene	29,984,355	29,851,318

A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

Aliphatic Organics

chemicals manufacturer is now offering methyl isoamyl ketone in tankcar lots at 17½c. a pound, delivered. The company calls the high-boiling solvent (145.4 dergees C.) the most economical for vinyl and nitrocellulose lacquers.

In addition to a relatively higher dilution rate, providing savings on formulating costs, the chemical reportedly contributes lower viscosities, a high evaporation rate, and excellent blush resistance.

Molasses—Prices for feeding cane molasses strengthened in Gulf, Midwest, California, and Pacific Northwest markets during the week ended July 27. At New Orleans, the markup ranged from ¼c. to ½c. per gallon, setting the schedule at 9c. to 9½c. The uncertain Cuban situation, it's assumed, was one of the principal strength-imparting factors.

The accumulative usage of molasses in the production of distilled spirits amounted to 33.3 million gallons from July 1, 1959 to May 31, 1960. This compared with 40.8 million in the same period a year earlier.

Hawaiian sugar cane harvested in recent months had been growing during the strike in 1958 and was adversely affected by the lack of irrigation, weed and pest control, and fertilization. Also, some of the recently harvested cane was planted after the strike and not up to normal maturity. It is expected that hereafter most cane harvested will have had a normal growing period.

The decline in Hawaiian cane blackstrap production, Agricultural Marketing Service notes, explains the drop in shipments to the US mainland during the first six months of '60. Cumulative half-year total was 23,611,342 gallons versus 25,701,687 during the comparable period in '59.

Shipments in June, however, rose to 7,497,324 gallons from 3,102,966 in June, 1959.

Perchloroethylene—Market situation is unchanged. Coupled with adequate domestically-manufactured perchloroethylene, imports have led to some price weakness.

Foreign source material is said to be selling here at about one-half cent below domestic schedules. And this spread, a trade source tells OPD, is practically essential if an importer expects to snare any business. He also notes that many if not most buyers think of imports and importers in the traditional way. That is, they fail to realize that some importers are conducting their businesses in much the same manner as their domestic counterparts, building up bulk inventories and guaranteeing uniformity of product and immediate delivery.

Sucrose—Refiners in the Northeast have raised prices for refined, white sucrose to $9.70 per hundred pounds, 30 cents higher than the price posted June 16, and the loftiest level in 37 years.

The mark-up apparently reflects the uncertainty over future availability of raw sugar and the frenzy on the part of refiners here to get a sufficient supply to cover near-term requirements.

According to trade reports, refiners are purchasing semi-refined Mexican sugar at prices ranging from 6.65c. a pound to 6.70c. a pound, delivered.

Prices on raw sugar are expected to ease as soon as shipments of non-quota material start to arrive at US refining centers.

Syntex Labs Planning A Nucleic Research Unit

Newly-established Syntex Laboratories, Inc., (OPD, 7/18/60) has already started making plans for the future. First on the list for the New York organization is a scientific center for research in nucleic acids and analogous compounds.

The center will be located in Palo Alto, Calif., and is expected to be in full operation early next year.

Syntex Laboratories was recently set up in New York by Syntex Corporation, Mexico City. Purpose of the New York organization is to manufacture and market new pharmaceutical products in the United States under the Syntex label.

The scientific center will be Syntex's first research installation in the United States. It is also considered an important addition to the company's steroid research activities, which have been centered in Mexico City for fifteen years.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has undertaken to participate in the program of the new research laboratory on a basis similar to its existing research contract with the parent Syntex Corporation. Lilly will share in the research budget of the new laboratory, and its own biological research laboratories in Indianapolis will be available for further testing of new products that may result from the research at the new Syntex laboratory.

Both companies retain the right to market under their own names any pharmaceutical specialties that may ultimately arise from the new research.

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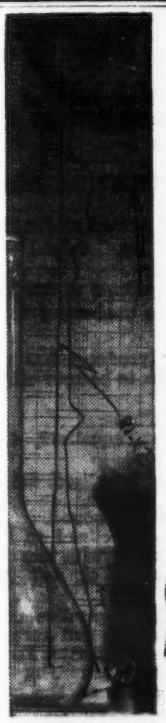

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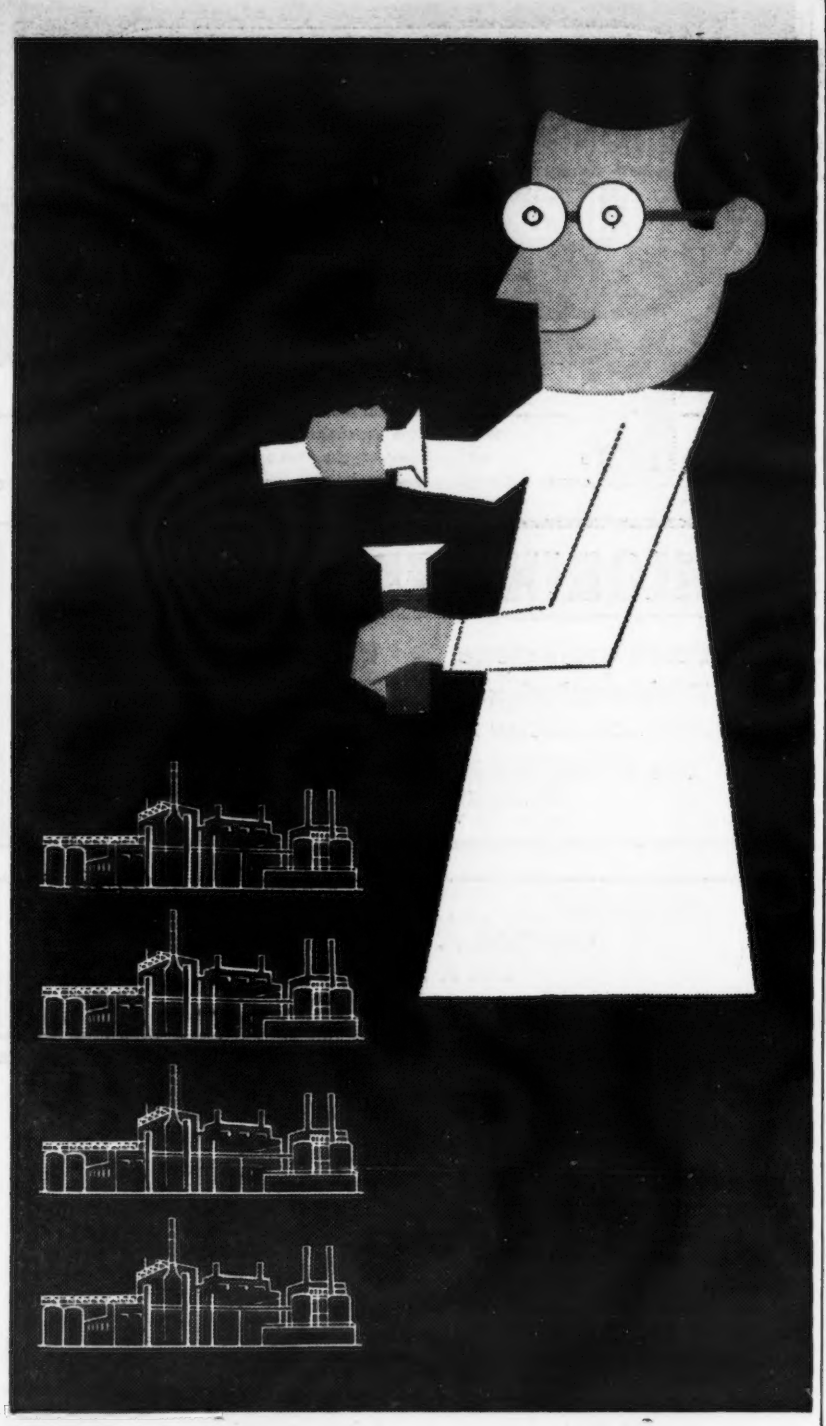

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Coal Chemicals

Although concrete market factors remain virtually unchanged, several notes of interest have turned up which may illuminate future prospects. In regard to steel and cokeoven output, capacity rate this past week hovered at approximately the same level as the previous week's figure. Also notable in the news was the prediction of an executive of one of steel's leviathans that third quarter prospects are not likely to improve measurably and that fourth quarter will bring a rate in the low seventies. Most interested parties in the trade had hoped and expected that a sustained steel drive might begin in August and bring capacity rates to a level approaching eighty by October.

As events stand now those materials in tight supply, i.e. benzene, naphthalene, phthalic anhydride, etc., are likely to remain so for the balance of the year barring any peradventure unforeseen by industry pundits.

Attention is invited to a 5 cent price increase in a-picoline announced by one manufacturer with an effective date of August 1. The benzoic acid price decrease officially released last week has not apparently induced other producers to follow suit.

A new desulfurization process for aromatics has been revealed which is reported to enable small cokeoven operators to compete on a cost and quality basis with petroleum derived light oils. Developers of the process indicate a desulfurization unit capable of processing 10,000 gallons of aromatics a day would cost $200,000.

Desulfurization costs in pilot plant operations are estimated to be 1.4 to 1.7c a gallon in a mechanically agitated treatment and 1.1c. a gallon for fluidized bed treatment.

Involved in the process is the use of high-surface sodium which is used in the vapor phase of distillation to remove thiophene.

Bureau of Mines reports that cokeoven production in 1959 increased 4 percent over 1958 but was 30 percent less than the record year of 1951. The increase in 1959 was achieved in spite of the 116 day shutdown caused by the steel strike.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 31 would amount to 53.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,533,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 1,500,000 tons, 1,510,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 345,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
118.28	118.30	118.40	118.45

For Current Prices see Page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—A tight supply situation is still very much in evidence around the nation.

Trade spokesmen viewed the steel operating rate continuing in the low fifties and shook their heads. It had been reported that August would see the rate begin a sustained climb to more respectable figures but even steel men are tending to regard that estimate as premature.

The latest Mineral Market Report compiled by Bureau of Mines places production of benzene in 1959 to be 329,000,000 gallons. This is a preliminary figure subject to revision. No value statistics are available except for benzene from cokeoven sources.

By source of production:

From tar distillers: 18,498,000 gallons or 5.6 percent of total.

From cokeovens: 119,831,000 gallons or 36 percent of total. 123,490,000 gallons were sold for $35,707,000 or 29c. a gallon.

From petroleum: 191,532,000 gallons or 58.1 percent of total.

Naphthalene—Supply continues tight with little hope of recovery in the immediate future according to the trade.

Steel rate is lagging in the low fifties after a two week rise from the year's low. Some encouragement from the steel rebound had been voiced by observers, but now it appears it was a bubble easily pricked. Even steel industry people themselves see a rate no better than seventy-five percent by Fall. The year as a whole, they predict, will fall a little short of record '55. Realistically then, it appears that cokeoven rates will be down below levels sufficient enough to keep up with naphthalene demand for at least the balance of the year.

Phenol—May exports as recorded by Bureau of Census totaled 2,863,196 lbs. valued at $451,242.

Destinations were:

The Netherlands—1,124,515 lbs. valued at $154,651.

Sweden—338,675 lbs. valued at $53,530.

Denmark—330,750 lbs. valued at $59,335.

Canada—251,680 lbs. valued at $39,256.

Market conditions are unchanged from previous reports.

a-Picoline—A major producer has announced increased prices to become effective August 1.

New schedule is as follows:

Dms., c.l., works, frt. equalized, 46c. a lb.

Dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equalized, 46½c. a lb.

Tanks, same basis, 43c. a pound.

Other producers were inclined to believe they would go along with the increased prices and make their own announcements shortly.

In the current market a-picoline continues tight both in the US and abroad. One domestic trade report indicates European markets are actively searching for material as tightness exists on the continent as well as in this country.

Pyridine—One veteran observer reports that market conditions remain tight. Domestic customers of long standing are being supplied, of course, but spot customers are finding some difficulty in obtaining material.

Delivery ranges from prompt for heavy volume contract customers to uncertain for spot customers.

At present there is little or no export material available for shipment.

Aromatics Foreign Trade: May

		May 1960	*May* 1959	*First Five Mo.* 1960	*First Five Mo.* 1959
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	2,141,332	800,238	9,698,782	3,902,485
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	19,270	14,026	171,902	104,645
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	11,571	12,018	24,377	94,198
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	583,710	767,969	4,293,840	3,443,776
Phenol	lbs.	2,863,196	1,745,616	14,935,521	18,275,603
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	2,955,187	324,000	7,865,066	3,449,200
Pitch	short tons	6,430	2,174	14,039	15,617
Toluene	gals.	4,768,115	6,512,799	20,112,722	15,993,420
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	1,128,120	1,892,320	11,163,413	17,654,552
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	5,640,635	3,618,326	17,006,444	18,624,715
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	74,546	265,010	419,549	898,232
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79°C.	lbs.	3,343,965	2,797,495	17,571,249	27,022,704

Source: Census Bureau.

Coal Chemicals

Previously listed prices remain applicable.

Imports were negligible in May, totaling 534 gallons from United Kingdom valued at $2,332.

In the current market the denatured product in car lots, works, freight equalized is $2.55 a gallon.

Refined pyridine, not-returnable drums, carlots, same basis, is 69½c. a gallon.

Toluene—Demand is brisk and some producers are a shade pressed occasionally to fulfill requests. Market conditions have tightened in recent months in regard to this solvent and would appear to continue this trend if cokeoven output stays at low levels.

Production of toluene in 1959 totaled 26,963,931 gallons in 1959 according to Bureau of Mines. Sales were reported at 26,506,642,000 gallons valued at $5,465,911.

Dyes

Tariff Commission report covering May production reveals vat green 1 (C.I. 59825) at 95,591 lbs. as compared to 118,847 for April.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 31, were as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	490,500
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	20,056,446
Benzene	lbs.	1,989,293
Coaltar	gals.	10,872,965
Crude chemical oil	gals.	317,923
Solvent naphtha	gals.	63,584
Toluene	gals.	445,092
Xylene	gals.	127,169

Direct black 38 (C.I. 30235) production in May was placed at 532,005 pounds. April production was 466,053 pounds.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—At present a wide range of prices exist for this product as manufacturers have apparently not taken action after last week's cut by one producer.

Phthalic Anhydride—Imports as compiled by the Bureau of Census for May totaled 143,973 lbs. valued at $24,935. Three countries figured in shipments to the US. They were:

Spain—88,184 lbs. valued at $14,991.

Austria—33,069 lbs. valued at $5,536.

Canada—22,720 lbs. valued at $4,408.

Exports for May totaled 2,955,187 lbs. valued at $664,387. Major recipients of phthalic were:

United Kingdom—880,660 lbs. valued at $197,694.

Sweden—604,550 lbs. valued at $146,309.

W. Germany — 459,217 lbs. valued at $102.400.

Canada—290,960 lbs. valued at $53,567.

The Netherlands—114,120 lbs. valued at $31,129.

E. Germany — 110,000 lbs. valued at $27,942.

Supply remains tight with no expectation of change. Prices are unchanged from former listings.

Styrene Monomer — Exports for May totaled 7,801,277 lbs. valued at $939,436.

By nation, the major recipients were:

The Netherlands—3,399,020 lbs. valued at $422,145.

Italy—3,335,670 lbs. valued at $386,029.

Mexico—429,847 lbs. valued at $49,999.

Argentina—190,350 lbs. valued at $26,593.

Current price of polymer grade, 99.6%, drums, car lots, freight allowed is 17c. a pound.

Technical grade, 99.2%, drums, car lots, same basis, 1501c.

m-Sulfobenzoic Acid—An eastern chemical manufacturer has announced production of this material for commercial purposes.

According to the firm this versatile intermediate may be converted into a variety of products with a wide range of applications. Among these would be three different acid chlorides which serve as sources of derivatives in which one or both of the acidic groups have been converted to ester, amide, hydrazide, nitrile or amidine groups.

m-sulfobenzoic acid, its derivatives and their salts have found application in such fields as dyestuffs and coloring matters; color developers and couplers; surface active agents; textile treating agents; flavoring agents; pharmaceutical products; preservatives, and dehydrating agents.

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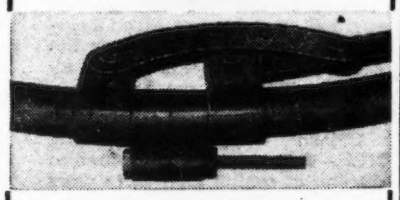

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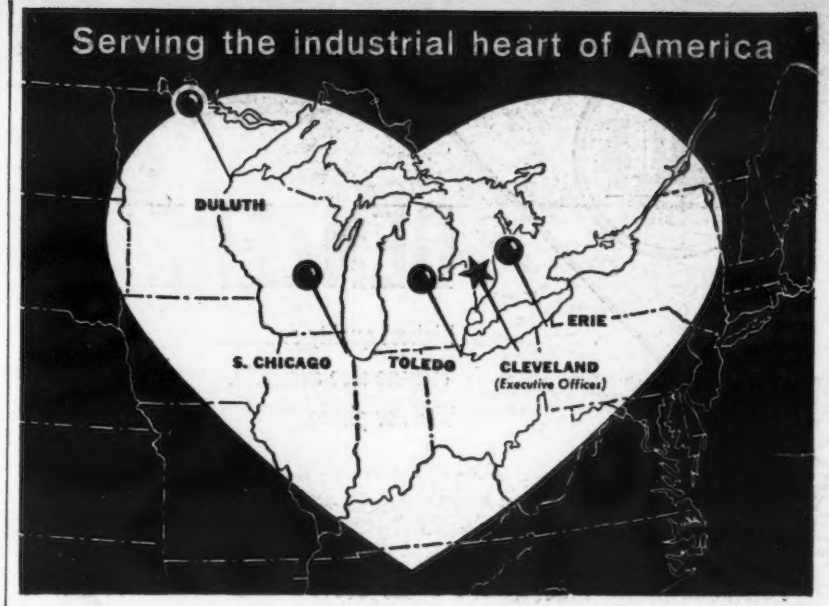

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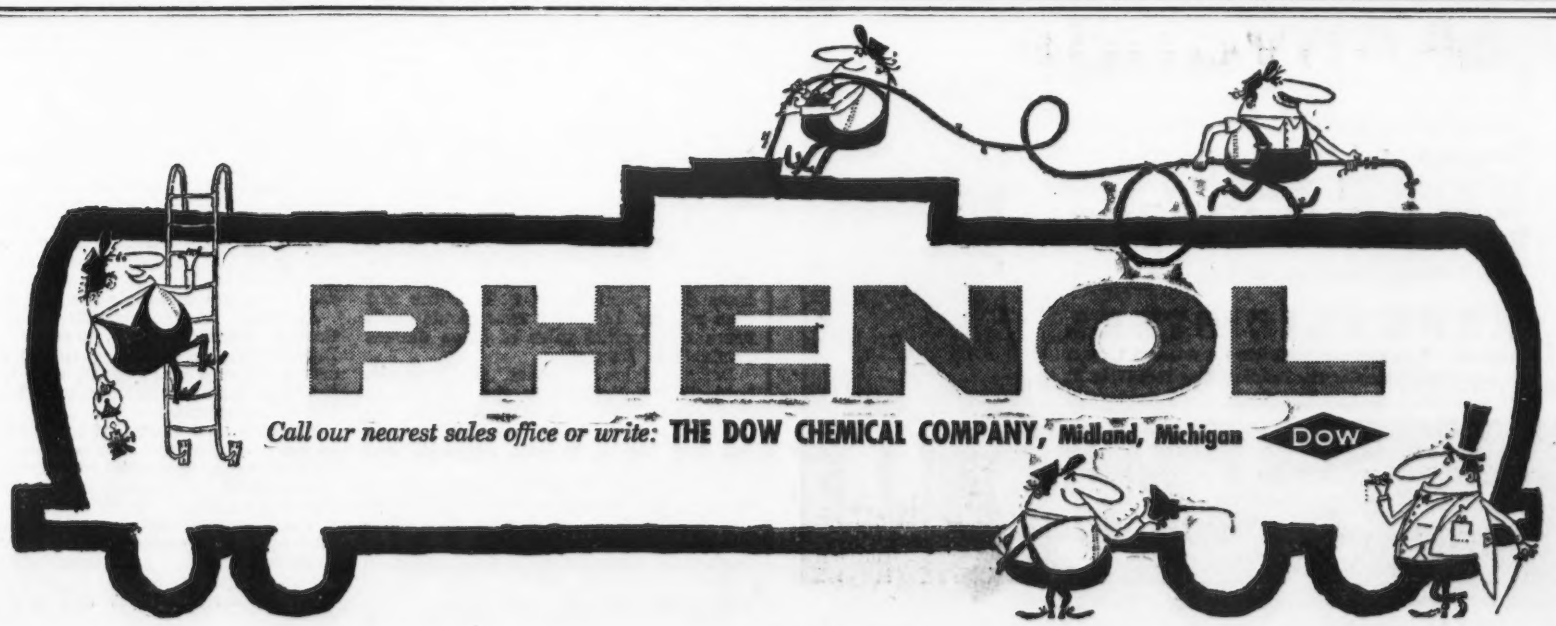

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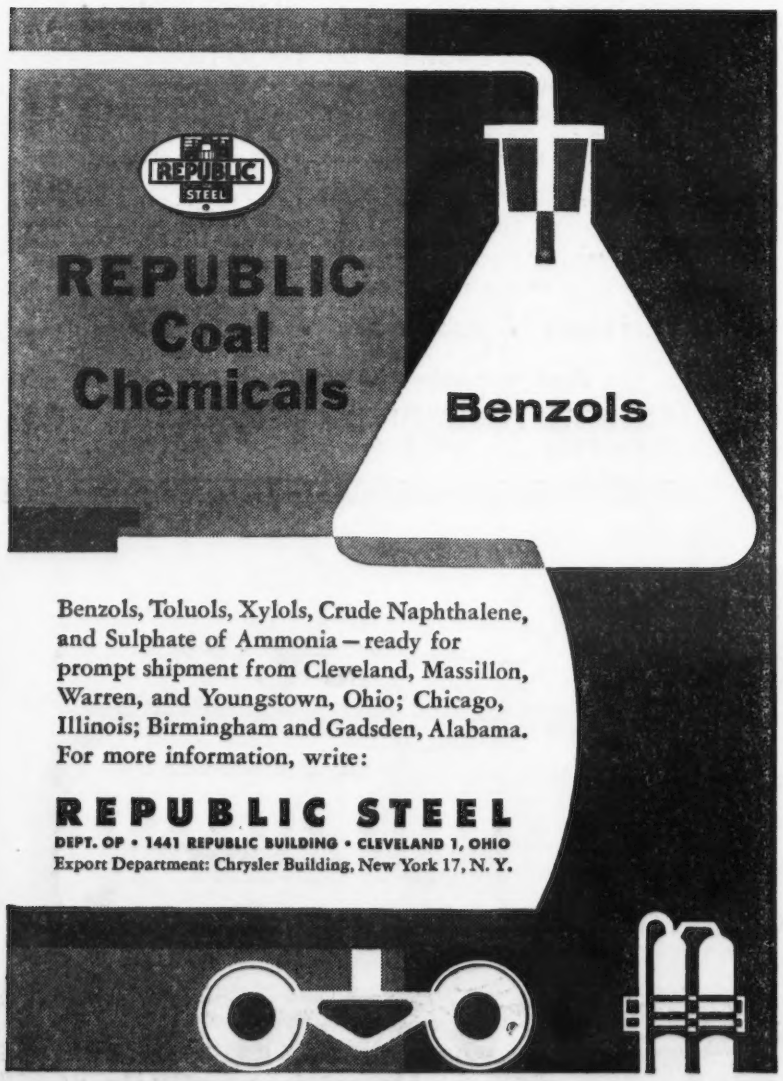
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Jobs & People

American Aluminum Company, Mountainside, N. J.—**Robert Williamson** has been appointed sales director of the custom fabrication division.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Dr. Harry E. Scott** has joined the agricultural division as an entomologist in the area of insecticide development.

American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia—**John E. King** has been assigned to a sales position in northern California to represent "Avisco" cellophane.

Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla.—**Robert A. Zimmerman** has been named city manager of solvent sales in St. Louis, Mo.

Capital City Products Company, Columbus, Ohio—**Ralph A. Hagberg** has joined the company as sales manager of the fatty acid division.

Chemway Corporation, Wayne, N. J.—**William T. Tilden** has been elected to the board of directors. He has been treasurer of the company since 1955.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Robert C. Latnz, jr.,** has been appointed purchasing agent for the Santa Rosa, Fla., zirconium oxide plant.

Firmenich, Inc., New York—**John Votel Rush** has been appointed to the company's sales staff in Chicago.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Clarence R. Flynn** has been named general foreman for technical matters at the Henry, Ill., general chemicals plant.

Hagan Chemicals & Controls, Inc. —**James H. Holben** has been named assistant director of Bradford Laboratories, a Hagan division.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Richard G. Guenter** has been named west coast technical representative for the chemical propulsion division of the explosives department—responsible for sales development of propellants and propulsion systems.

Philip A. Houghton, Inc., Boston, Mass.—**Raymond M. Coveney,** recently New England district manager for Commercial Solvents Corporation has joined the company to handle its expanded operations.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. —**Donald E. Lemmon** has been appointed manager of industrial relations for the tar products division.

Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc., New York—**Howard T. Tamillow** has been appointed to the staff of the company's mid-western division, with headquarters at 221 North LaSalle street, Chicago.

Mobil Chemical Company, a division of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York—Six department managers have been appointed. In the development division, new managers are: **Warren A. Beman,** new domestic projects; **Arnaud de Vitry,** new international projects; **Alfred G. Rossow,** market research, and **William D. Warmack,** economic appraisal. **Thomas L. Apjohn** is manager of additives in the paint and special products division, and **George H. Hocking** is sales manager of the basic petroleum chemicals division.

Parke, Davis & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.—**Miss Joanne Cheng** and **Miss Joan Szelag** have been named research assistants.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc.—**Dr. C. A. Bunde** has been placed in charge of medical affairs for Pitman-Moore and named scientific director of the parent firm.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—**J. B. Fullerton** has retired as director of control after forty years of service. **Malcolm G. Rogers, jr.,** has been named supervisor of the South Carolina district for the Atlanta, Ga., sales branch office.

DuPont Invades Europe on Three-Way Route

—Continued from page 3

used in the plant cost some $11.2 million. The Maydown site is an old Royal Air Force base.

William S. Carpenter, Jr., chairman of duPont, notes that greater cooperation or possibly merger of the two European trade blocs would encourage the company to add plants for other products to the Maydown works.

Mr. Carpenter, however, denies that duPont originally planned to build its "Orlon" plant at Maydown and moved it to Holland because of the Common Market-EFTA splitup, as has been widely reported in the British press.

DuPont officials gingerly sidestepped specific questions on whether they lean to one or the other trade blocs for future manufacturing expansion. M. H. Campbell, duPont's European director, adds that planning for the future would be "simplified" if the two trade groups got together.

Such a merger doesn't seem imminent, however, as British Foreign Trade Secretary Selwyn Lloyd has reported to Parliament that the United Kingdom considers the present trade division of Europe inevitable for the time being.

How DuPont Builds Markets

While waiting for its manufacturing units to reach full production DuPont salesmen are building markets with imported products, and fiber sales reportedly have done particularly well in the last nine months. Licensing agreements made years ago restrict sales of some duPont products in Europe.

British Nylon Spinners, for example, hold duPont licenses in the nylon field for Britain. BNS is jointly owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which produces the nylon raw materials and Courtaulds, Ltd.

At Dordrecht, Holland, construction is being pushed on a plant to produce "Orlon" acrylic fibers as quickly as possible and the company has announced plans to double the capacity of a paint plant in Malines, Belgium, which was opened earlier this year.

DuPont has contracted with SINTEC, a French concern, to produce weed killers in France and owns 26 percent of Pigment-Chemie, G.m.b.H., of Germany, which will produce titanium dioxide pigment. Sachtleben, AG, of Cologne, owns the balance of Pigment-Chemie.

DuPont's UK subsidiary was established four years ago with a one room London office "which wouldn't hold more than three people," Mr. McCoy said. He notes that the company now has about 120 people in London, another twenty-five in a rubber products development and customers' service laboratory near London, and 400 employed in the neoprene plant.

Sales Company Created

A sales company and textile fiber service laboratory to handle parent company export to Europe also has been created in Geneva, Switzerland, in addition to the Dutch, Belgium, French and German manufacturing enterprises.

Volume of its exports and foreign manfactured products in Europe is not disclosed by duPont but global export sales are running at about $180 million a year —with foreign manufacturing adding another $120 million from sales to the export total.

Europe's share of this $300 million total is substantial, the company states.

Manufacture of neoprene in Northern Ireland does not cost less than manufacture in the US, according to duPont officials. They note that while labor costs are lower, raw materials are higher.

Acetylene for the plant is supplied by Carbide Industries, Ltd., a subsidiary of British Oxygen Company, with an adjacent facility. A power plant near the site has been built by the Electricity Board of Northern Ireland.

Propane as a source of hydogren used in the process comes from an Esso Petroleum Company Refinery at Cork. The neoprene plant is basically similar to duPont's US units.

The only disadvantage to Northern Ireland operations singled out by plant management people has been delay in receiving spare parts due to storm conditions in the Irish Sea and a shipping strike.

Agricultural Chemicals

August 1 price changes include new listings for anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions and ammonium nitrate. Anhydrous ammonia, which has been priced at $88 per ton, becomes $84 per ton until September 30. After October 1 the price will be $92 per ton. Listings for nitrogen solutions (direct application type) were reduced $2 per ton, effective today (August 1). Since January 1 the price had been $160 per ton; the current price calls for $158 per ton.

Another West Coast anhydrous ammonia producer has announced new listings for ammonia sold on the West Coast. Earlier announcement included price advances of $3 per ton from the current $66 per ton. The latest listings calls for a price of $92 per ton effective October 1. This would make the price of anhydrous ammonia $92 per ton on both the East and West Coasts should the proposed increase become market-wide. Still to be heard from the two largest West Coast producers of ammonia.

In other producer's announcements, the listing for ammonium nitrate is being reduced $4 per ton. The new off-season price is $64 per ton. The past year's price schedules called for a low off-season price of $63 per ton, increasing each month from September through December by $1 per ton. This year the price will go to $67 per ton on October 1 with the regular seasonal price of $70 per ton taking effect on January 1. When compared to the schedule for last year, this year's schedule is about $2 per ton higher.

Pesticide producers report that sales for this point in the pesticide season have not been up to expectations. The weather is said to have prevented large-scale pesticide applications in many parts of the country. A hot dry spell in Mississippi reduced DDT demand in that area appreciably. Demand from other areas in the South is said to be sustained. Overall sales for pesticides remains about the same as last year's, producers report.

Domestic market conditions for DDT indicate a relatively weak situation But formulations of DDT are reported to be moving well. Exports of DDT in the past year are felt to have bolstered the domestic market. Prices are reported to be unchanged and firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, $4 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton.
Nitrogen solutions, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
109.97	109.97	109.97	111.14

For Current Prices see Page 10

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Anhydrous ammonia quotations are scheduled for a $4 per ton reduction, effective today (August 1). Anhydrous ammonia which had been priced at $88 per ton since January 1, is now being listed at $84 per ton. Published listings call for a price of $92 per ton after October 1.

With the end of the direct application period for anhydrous ammonia, most reports indicate moderate business being done for this time of the year. Supplies are termed more than adequate, with some sources reporting high levels of inventories.

Ammonium Nitrate—The new listing that go into effect today (August 1) call for an off-season price of $64 per ton. On October 1, the price will become $67 per ton. The regular seasonal price of $70 per ton will apply after January 1.

The past year's price schedules called for a low off-season price of $63 per ton, increasing each month from September through December by $1 per ton. The price in effect from January 1 through July 31 was $68 per ton.

Ammonium nitrate with dolomite listings (20.5) percent nitrogen, bags, c.l., Hopewell Va.) are reported to be the same as previous listings. Current price is $48 per ton.

Imported Canadian ammonium nitrate (33.5 percent nitrogen. Eastern, bags, c.l. ship's point) listings are similar to those for domestic material. As of the first of the month, the new price is $64 per ton, with an additional $3 per ton charged on October 1 and January 1. The old price had been $68 per ton.

As the off-season for ammonium nitrate use is now in progress, producers report that market conditions are generally quiet with some activity from side and top dressing application noted. Overall, trade reports are that business is about normal for this time of the year.

Animal Proteins—Quotations for fishmeal and fishscrap continue to be unchanged. The lower listings of $100 per ton for meal, bagged, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and $96 per ton, same basis, for scrap, have been in force over the past several months. Demand continues to be slack, with sources reporting no change in sight over the next few weeks.

Nitrogenous sewage sludge prices are reported to be holding well at their recently announced quotation of $2.95 per unit of ammonia, Chicago.

Nitrogen Solutions—Nitrogen solutions used for direct application to the soil, which has been priced at $160 per ton since January 1, has been reduced in price by $2 per ton. The new price that becomes effective today (August 1) is $158 per ton. Effective October 1 the new price will be $164 per ton.

Nitrogen solutions used in the manufacturing of mixed fertilizers is being quoted at $126 per ton. On January 1, 1961 that price is scheduled to be raised $6 per ton or $132 per ton.

Superphosphates — Market conditions are at their off-season levels. Demand is termed average for this time of the year.

Production of superphosphates during May totaled 256,393 short tons or almost 13,000 short tons more than that turned out in the previous month. For comparison purposes, 237,006 short tons of superphosphates were produced during the month of May of last year.

Stocks of concentrated superphosphates on hand at the beginning of May amounted to 55,381 short tons, a decrease of about 21,200 short tons. When compared to the level of stocks on hand at the beginning of the same month last year, May's total is about 3,600 short tons greater than for May, 1959.

Production of normal and enriched superphosphates were 87,898 short tons in May. This is above the 81,369 short tons reported for the previous month and well above the output recorded for the same month last year.

Stocks of normal and enriched superphosphate during the month of May went from 146,787 short tons at the beginning of the month to 139,901 short tons at the end of the month. Production for May was 132,895 short tons while the output for April was 129,259 short tons. For May of last year, production was 135,373 short tons.

Pesticides

Weather conditions have not been favorable for pesticide applications reports in the trade maintain. A late spring slowed sales to some extent, with sales at this time reported to be below the expectations the trade had entertained. Despite the high seasonal demand, sources report sales are below that for last year.

Prices are unchanged. Since the current listings are said to be the lowest in several years, most producers report that prices can not get any lower and that the fierce competition for business will probably keep prices at these lower listings.

A leading producer of 0,0-dimethyl 0-2, 4, 5-trichlorphenyl phosphorothioate reports that this product has been given complete label approval as a household insecticide and for use in restaurants, meat packing plants as well as poultry houses. The insecticide is reported to be effective against all household pests such as ants, roaches, silverfish, mosquitoes, and flies. Approval has been granted the pesticide for use in beef cattle feed to control cattle grubs.

The product is being marketed in three grades including a wettable form. Prices are said to be competitive with other pesticides now on the market. Spokesman for the company states that more end-uses are being developed for the insecticide.

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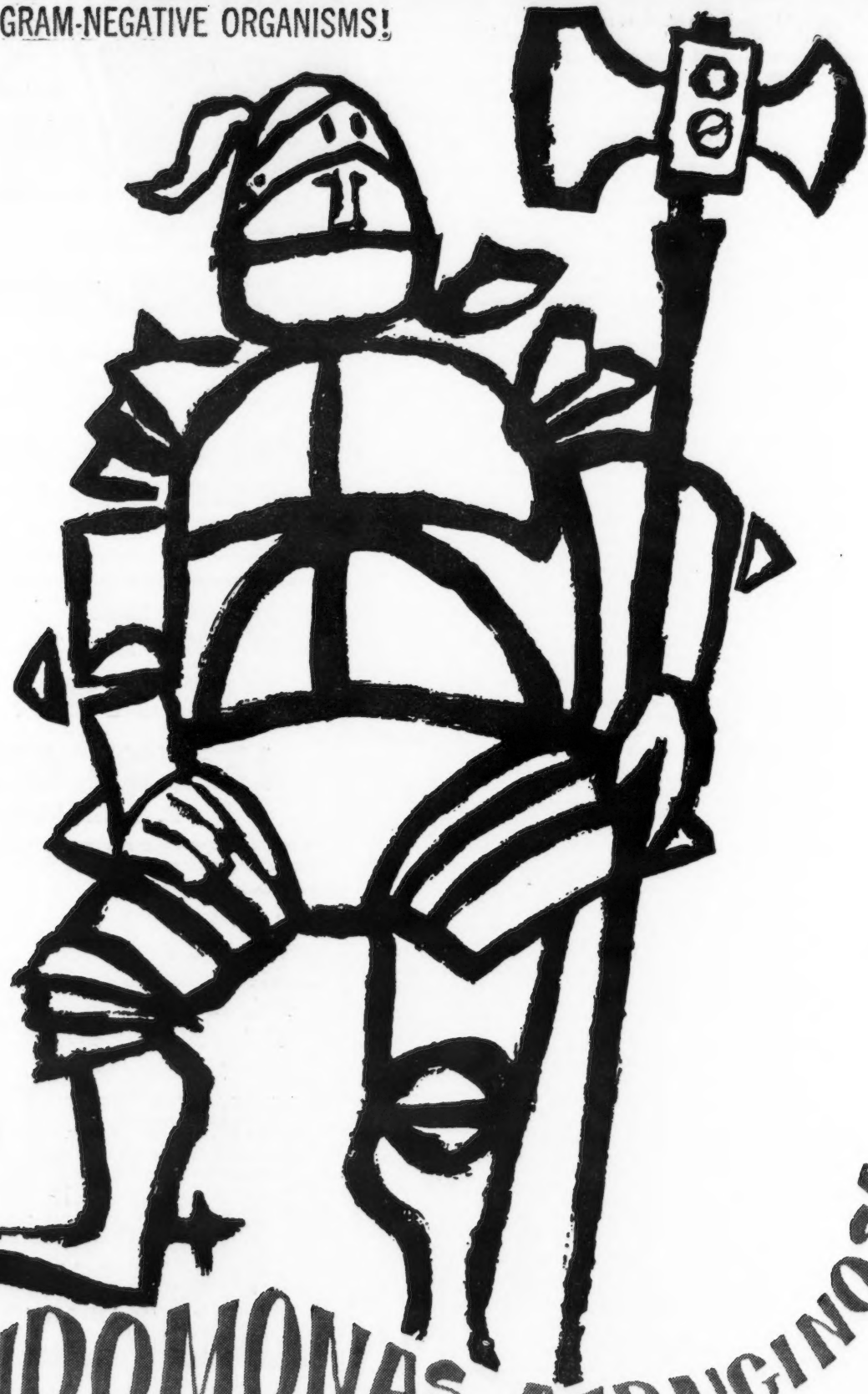

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Menthol prices, which weakened with the approach of summer and the customary decline in pharmaceutical interest, are strengthening once again. Mainly responsible for the uptrend, according to trade reports, is the relatively low level of dealers' stocks and the absence of shipments and firm offerings from Brazilian suppliers. Indicated: higher replacement costs and the attendant rise in spot market prices. Currently, large crystals are selling here at about $8.50 a pound, the regular at $8.30 to $8.40 a pound. Established earlier this summer, this schedule weakened temporarily, it's understood, but is now looked upon as representative of the market.

Less than a year ago, Brazilian menthol was quoted on spot at about $5.50 a pound. Last January, it went to the $7-$7.25 range, and since that time, notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, the trend has been decidedly upward.

"Drastically" short, common degras is commanding notably high prices. One supplier, though reporting a recent truckload sale at 14 cents a pound, says the mostly price is 13 cents and the low, 12 cents. As high as 17 cents has been quoted previously but trade people indicate that when prices hit that level there's nothing left to sell.

Most of the US requirement for common degras is satisfied by imports, principally from Great Britain and Germany, where less common and more neutral degras is now being manufactured. This switchover has naturally curtailed overall availability and seriously limited the amount offered for export.

Availability of a new local anesthetic is reported. Called "Carbocaine," it is a white, crystalline, odorless powder; chemically, the hydrochloride of d,1-N-methylpipecolic acid 2,6-dimethylanilide. It is said to be clinically effective in low concentrations and safe for many types of local anesthetic procedure ranging from infiltrations to regional block and including caudal and peridural techniques.

As with other local anesthetics, the dosage varies considerably and depends on the surgical procedure, body area, individual response and anesthetic technique. "Carbocaine," the manufacturer says, will generally produce complete and effective anesthesia for patients undergoing major and minor surgery, and for therapeutic purposes, in dosages that are no more than half those needed when procaine hydrochloride is used.

Aminoacetic Acid — Aminoacetic acid, NF, is currently quoted at $1.35 to $1.60 a pound. Range reflects a quantity breakdown. Schedule was established by a 15c. per pound reduction, March 1.

Camphor — Imports of natural refined camphor in May totaled 16,240 pounds. Valued at $7,081 and dutied at $483, this material came solely from Japan.

The same month, imports of synthetic camphor were 134,700 pounds, appreciably above the April level (80,700 pounds). The entire shipment was valued at $50,686 and dutied at $6,726. Suppliers were the United Kingdom (95,200 pounds, valued at $35,099 and dutied at $4,755), and West Germany (the remainder).

Citric Acid—Based on inquiries to this department and random observations, it seems safe to say that there is quite a bit of "new" interest in citric acid. One might suspect, for instance, that one or more firms not now in the business are at least investigating the feasibility of manufacturing citric, either for captive or open-market use, and either in the US or abroad.

Only recently, a new producer brought its first citric acid facility on stream (in New Jersey), and a second, who had been in the business for some years, completed an expansion program which just about doubled its plant capacity. A third producer, against whom an antitrust suit is still pending, is reported to be expanding its already sizable capacity.

Degras—Common degras is reported to be selling at anywhere from 12c. to 14c. a pound, with the "mostly" price 13c. Drastically short supplies are said to account for this new show of market strength.

There is only one US producer of common degras, other woolen mills preferring to turn out neutral degras. Consequently, much of the material used domestically comes from Europe, principally Great Britain and Germany. Currently, neither country has much to sell; in fact, indications are that German producers are oversold.

Lack of offerings from Europe is due to two factors, a trade source says. First, woolen mills there are switching from common to neutral degras manufacture; and, second, with less common available, the material is in good demand and commanding better prices on the continent than in the US. Hence, there's no point in exporting here.

Neutral degras is readily available, and quoted at 13c. a pound by one supplier. Approximately 90 percent of all neutral is used in the manufacture of lanolin. Some of this material is turned out by woolen mills here and the remainder comes from Australia, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

Like the raw material, lanolin is in plentiful supply. Production is said to be running at anywhere from 70 to 85 percent of capacity. Prices are relatively stable at 24c. to 26c. a pound for the USP anhydrous; at 26c. to 30c. a pound for the cosmetic grade; and at 20c. a pound for the hydrous material, for which there is only infrequent call.

Common degras has diverse applications including anti-corrosive agents and adhesives. Uncertainty of supply and fluctuating prices have lost it some markets.

Hydrocortisone—Prices for hydrocortisone were boosted 5 cents per gram across the board a fortnight ago by a major producer. Action was interpreted by trade sources as an attempt to stabilize the market at a low yet profitable level.

Under the new schedule, kilo lots are listed at $1.15 per gram; 100 to 999 grams at $1.17; and 5 to 99 grams at $1.20.

In recent weeks, prices have gone as

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
59.93	59.93	59.93	60.49

For Current Prices see Page 10

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: May

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		May	April
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,991,827	2,056,009
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	483,214	*440,700
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	14,212,843	*24,912,174
Niacin and amide	lbs.	296,938	*241,213
Penicillin salts	million-units	44,559,986	*52,974,309
Phenobarbital	lbs.	—	—
Pyrodoxine	lbs.	7,224	5,953
Streptomycin	gms.	30,627,671	*18,286,803
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	470,765	*498,529
Tetracycline	gms.	—	8,107,840
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	25,672	*23,064

* Revised.
A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

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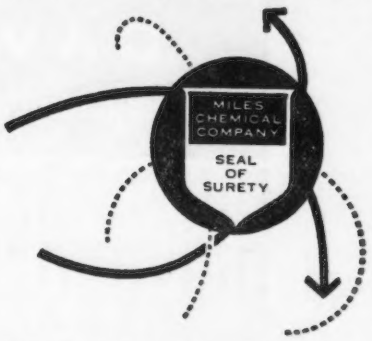

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

low as $1 a gram. Only coming weeks will tell if the downtrend has been arrested.

Cortisone was not effected by the recent price advance and this material continues to be listed at $1.05 a gram by an Eastern manufacturer. Demand is described as fair.

Menthol—When demands tapered off early this summer due to the drop in pharmaceutical manufacturing activity, prices weakened and remained so for several weeks. Now, however, the reverse is true with dealers here last week reporting that prices are strengthening and due to move up steadily unless the supply situation changes.

It appears that dealers have worked off much of their inventory and will not be able to meet the usual big pick in requirements this fall without replacements. So far, there's no sign that these will be forthcoming. Nothing, a dealer says, is being offered or shipped up from Brazil at the moment. Nor are the Japanese offering much.

If dealers continue to sell from inventory, prices will likely continue to rise. Currently, Brazilian large crystals are selling at about $8.50 a pound, the regular crystals at $8.30 to $8.40.

Japanese menthol, which always commands a premium and which is never really plentiful, is quoted upwards of $12 a pound.

Vitamins—A major drug and fine chemicals producer told stockholders last week that competition from foreign manufacturers in both foreign and domestic markets was the principal depressing factor on sales and earnings of many of the company's US-made products. Singled out for special comment were vitamins. Needless to say, the firm was announcing a lower profit on greater sales for the first half of 1960.

In the past year or so, vitamin prices, to be sure, have gone down—some more than once. Neomycin and folic acid were dropped last November; vitamin A in December, ascorbic acid in April; vitamin B_{12} and cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products in June; and thiamine and pyridoxine have been selling at low, competitive prices right along.

Although vitamin A and riboflavin are reasonably stable markets, the prevalent trend overall has been toward weakness. Certainly for ascorbic acid, thiamine and pyridoxine, imports are at least partially responsible.

To remain competitive, domestic manufacturers have lowered prices, occasionally as a stabilizing move following a continual downtrend. This, perhaps, was the case with the recent reduction in ascorbic acid which appears to have had a firming influence, coupled with the temporary decline in foreign shipments, and a substantial rise in export demands.

Some in the trade have noted that with standards of living improving around the world, vitamin consumption is destined to expand. More money and a more widely educated population, for instance, is thought to be responsible for the greater volume of sales in Japan. This could mean that imports of vitamins to the US will eventually taper off and our exports, at the same time, expand. This, of course, would be a very welcomed trend.

Botanicals

Domestic botanicals gathered this season are coming in slowly but as yet there is no big crop of anything. In fact, the way it looks to one dealer in the New York area, domestic materials are going to be more scarce this fall than last. This, of course, would automatically rule out any substantial price reductions such as sometimes occur coincidental with new crop arrivals.

Bloodroot—Spot prices range from 75c. to 80c. a pound. Demand is reported fair, supplies adequate. New crop has been received.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Adequately available, cascara sagrada bark is currently selling at about 32c. a pound. The price was up to 36c. a pound earlier this year while stocks were short. Interest is said to be good.

Catnip Leaves—No new crop catnip leaves have been offered as yet, but dealers here expect some material to be coming in later this month and next. Prices will likely remain high, however, at about 80c. to 90c. a pound.

Elm Bark—New crop is in. The powder is selling at approximately 60c. a pound, according to a trade report last week, and the select at 75c. a pound.

Goldenseal Root—Goldenseal root, which won't be coming in before fall, is currently quoted at $3.10 a pound. Requirements are normal, the supply sufficient.

Senega Root—Today's price is said to be $3 a pound, having strengthened in the past few weeks. Interest is termed good, supplies adequate to meet current requirements.

Richardson to Enter

—*Continued from page 5*

grades of channel blacks for use in paints, inks and plastics.

Richardson's projected plant at Big Spring will produce 50 million pounds of carbon black per year under the United Carbon process.

The licensing agreements cover current and pending United Carbon patents and engineering design for the production, processing and packaging of the carbon blacks by Richardson. Also included are recently developed processes and equipment arising from United Carbon's expanded research and development program.

Construction of the Richardson plant, which will make HAF and ISAF type blacks, is expected to start late this summer. It will be built adjacent to the Cosden Petroleum Corporation refinery at Big Spring, and completion is slated for mid-1961.

Richardson has been a major channel black manufacturer since the company was formed in 1948.

United Carbon operates eight furnace and channel black plants in Texas, Louisiana, Kansas and New Mexico. The thirty-five-year-old firm also manufactures carbon black in Australia and Great Britain, and currently is building a furnace black plant in France.

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B The outcome of some words back and forth with a research fellow doing a monograph on the functioning of the pancreas in experimental animals. Although vitamin A alcohol is not a regular commercial vitamin product, that's what he wants so that's what we are sending.

C More palmitate in the handy form of *Myvapack® Vitamin A*. This will fortify margarine. Fortifying margarine in the Far East is as easy as fortifying margarine in the States. The wooden box contains four cartons of 24 cans each. One can adds enough vitamin A to one batch of margarine ingredients to insure agreement between finished product and label claim.

D This goes to some people who make multivitamin tablets. They have been buying our *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate*. Now they want to incorporate vitamin D. In this shipment we have put it in at the level they want.

E Small order of *Myvax Vitamin A Acetate* for a drug house. Going by air to our New York man, who will drop it off on his way home to Connecticut tonight.

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Synthetic Rubber Makers Form International Group

Fifteen producers of synthetic rubber, based in the United States and foreign countries, have teamed up to form a new organization: International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers.

Principal offices will be in New York and Bancroft Henderson, with fifty-four years of experience in various fields of the rubber industry, has been named managing director.

Principal purpose of the group will be to promote international trade in synthetic rubber. A second aim will be to furnish a forum in which manufacturers and technicians in all parts of the world may exchange technical ideas and information.

Chemical Men to Tariff Men

—Continued from page 4

a ton on purchases, thus bringing about a situation whereby sales in the US were being made at prices up to $2.65 cents a ton under the home market price.

He presented figures to the commission showing that feldspar shipments of domestice producers declined over 37,000 tons between 1956 and 1959 while imports increased over 44,000 tons during the same period. Feldspar producers had to drop prices to $9 a ton to compete.

Vigorous Denials Entered

Vigorous denials that any violations of the antidumping laws were intended were entered by H. R. Deeth, vice-president of American Nepheline, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, and by Norman J. Dunbeck, vice-president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., and its Canadian subsidiary, International Minerals & Chemical (Canada), Ltd.

They told the commission that the first they heard that they might be violating the antidumping law as when they received a letter of inquiry from the Treasury Department, saying it was investigating the dumping of nepheline syenite into the United States.

Upon investigation, they learned of the cause of the complaint and changed the pricing of the material so that it would be the same in Canada and the US.

They asked that the investigation be dismissed by the commission on the grounds that the dumping of the material, based on the exchange difference, was for such a short period of time and involved such a small amount of money, as to be *de minimis* and insignificant.

Chemical Hope of Holland

—Continued from page 7

out of a total production of $66 million. Pigment turnover in 1959 amounted to $22 million, of which about $15 million went for export.

Based on quantity shipped, the Netherlands is the third largest paint exporter in the world. On the basis of ratio of exports to production, the country ranks easily first, the spokesman says.

Soaps and Detergents Important

Soaps and detergents represent another important branch of Holland's chemical industry, particularly in regard to volume. In 1959, this amounted to $45 million, with the value of exports at better than $5 million.

A relatively small plastics maker before 1940, the Netherlands has made a brisk stride forward along this line during the past decade. The country now produces epoxy resins, urea-formaldehyde, phthalic anhydride, synthetic phenol, polyethylene, vinylacetate, and unsaturated polyester resins.

In the field of antibiotics, the Netherlands is said to be establishing itself as a major producer of penicillin and streptomycin. Employing about 6,000 persons, the Dutch pharmaceutical industry currently has a production volume of about $66 million a year, including $35 million worth of exports.

"Whatever, the area of endeavor," says the country's spokesman, "the Dutch are constantly striving to explore new horizons and, with the diligence that has characterized their effort for centuries, to give improved products to the world."

Obituaries

Lewis H. Donaldson, assistant sales manager of Anaconda Sales Company, an affiliate of Anaconda Company, died July 25 in Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

John S. O'Callahan, retired superintendent of maintenance for the Socony Mobile Oil Company refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 25 in Portsmouth, N. H. He was sixty-six years old.

William Wheeler, president of Airkem, Inc., New York, manufacturers of "Air-Wick" and other deodorizers, died July 23 in Poughquag, N. Y. He was seventy-three years old.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Executives "minding the store" are pondering the complexities and enigmas of the market as their more fortunate colleagues pursue vacation pleasures. Although alien thoughts concerning surf and fairway may sometimes invade their minds concrete problems remain and the most serious is the short supply characteristic of benzene. This despite a tour de force by petroleum producers of turning out quantities of 26 million gallons monthly. More might be produced but proper crude stocks seem to be lacking. As for the other aromatics toluene is moving briskly in the domestic trade while xylene is down somewhat as the result of auto firms withholding orders for solvent and working off inventory instead.

In aliphatics cleaners naphtha is reported to be moving exceptionally well due to seasonal peak business. Waxes continue steady and routine while LPG's are essentially unchanged.

Oil men may be interested in a new desulfurization process for aromatics which is reported to enable small coke-oven operators to compete on a cost and quality basis with petroleum-derived BTX solvents.

The New York-based developers of the process indicate a desulfurization unit capable of processing 10,000 gallons of aromatics daily would cost about $200,000.

Desulfurization costs in pilot plant operations are estimated to be 1.4 to 1.7c. a gallon in a mechanically agitated treatment and 1.1c. a gallon for the fluidized bed treatment.

Involved in the process is the use of high-surface sodium which is employed in the vapor phase of distillation in order to remove thiophene.

Texas Railroad Commission has ordered that state's prorated wells to continue an eight day production schedule in August. Major crude oil purchasers had argued for an increased schedule while independents opposed such a move.

In continuing the eight day quota the commission noted that its own figures indicated stocks of crude oil and products were 39 percent above what the commission felt was a desirable level.

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Tight supply is still characteristic of this chemical.

Demand continues heavy in domestic and export areas.

Supply is not a particularly serious problem to contract customers of long standing as they have first call on material.

Spot buyers and exporters are experiencing difficulty in regard to supply, especially when requesting large volume. Premiums of anywhere from 6 to 12c. a gallon are being paid to secure material.

Bureau of Mines' Mineral Market Report reveals production of benzene from all sources to be 329,000,000 gallons in 1959. This is a preliminary figure subject to revision. As yet no value statistics are available except for benzene from cokeoven sources.

Broken down by source of production as compiled by Tariff Commission—

Tar Distillers: 18,498,000 gallons or 5.6 percent of total.

Cokeovens: 119,831,000 gallons or 36 percent of total. 123,490,000 gallons were sold for $35,707,000 or 29c. a gallon.

Petroleum: 191,532,000 gallons or 58.1 percent of total.

Toluene—This solvent continues relatively unchanged from previous reports.

Demand is fairly active within the country, particularly in motor fuels, insecticides and aviation gas.

Exports have dropped considerably as evidenced by May figures as opposed to April's—662,238 gallons to 6,647,680 gallons.

Some observers feel the decline is not so much due to lessening of export demand as to some local scarcity in the Gulf area. One producer in that region is converting toluene to benzene which accounts for the lack of some material.

Prices are unchanged.

Xylene—Producers of xylene and solvent naphthas were viewing the market in a pessimistic mood last week.

The reason—motor companies were reported to be withholding orders for solvents and were said to be working off inventories.

As a result of this practice the producers are hard put to estimate production in order to operate plants economically. Secondly, the extraordinarily long lead times announced by several of the auto firms is bound to upset production plans.

With such delays and lack of information the producers are expecting August to be a poor month indeed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
103.74	103.74	103.82	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 10

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude pertoleum at the close of the week ended July 16, totaled 245,917,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,120,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,203,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,045,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 2,158,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaners Naphtha—Reports from the trade indicate the dry cleaning industry is cleaning up, literally and figuratively.

Cleaners naphtha, or Stoddard solvent, is moving well throughout the nation. Peak use should continue until after the opening of schools in the Fall when the dry cleaning business traditionally dips in volume.

Mineral Spirits—Routine seasonal activity is reported by the trade. Regular is currently more active than the odorless variety as sustained favorable weather has increased outdoor painting.

Prices are unchanged from previous listings.

LPG's

Butane-Propane Mix—Production in the period June 16-30 totaled 29,800,000 gallons, an increase from the 25,453,000 gallons recorded in the previous two week period.

Stocks on June 30 totaled 23,837,000 gallons as compared to 23,904,000 on June 15.

Iso-Butane—Recorded output during the last two weeks of June was 31,721,000 gallons, an increase from the 28,719,900 gallons registered in the previous two weeks.

Inventory on June 30 was 52,180,000 gallons as against 51,679,000 gallons on June 15.

Propane—June 16-30 production was 146,861,000 gallons, a decrease from the 163,543,000 gallons recorded in the previous two week period.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 15, 1960, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,832,000 barrels, an increase of 1,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,257,000 barrels were 23,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 355,000 barrels above the week ended July 17, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,132,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,024,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending July 15, crude oil production averaged 6,824,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,266,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,047,000 barrels daily.

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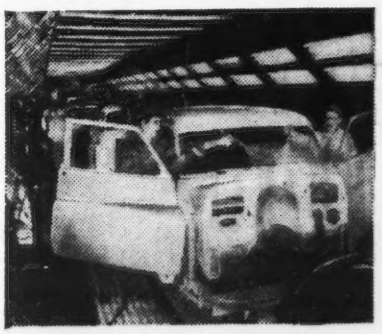

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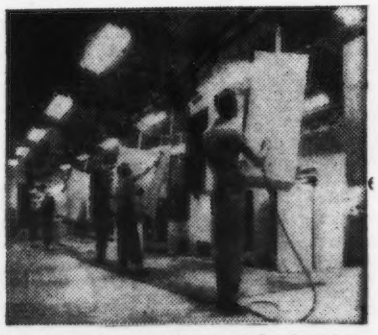

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Vanilla bean dealers greeted the Food & Drug Administration's frozen dessert labeling ruling with open arms while vanillin men are hopeful that an effective protest might amend the decision. In general the proposed ruling, which is scheduled to go into effect October 25, will require ice cream that is flavored predominently with artificial flavoring to say so on the label in conspicuous letters We quote from the July 27, 1960, issue of the Federal Register:

"The name of the food is 'ice cream' ". All statements permitted or required by this section relating to principal characterizing ingredient shall appear in written or printed words of equal size and prominence as those used for the name of the food, and shall appear on the label so as to be easily read by the consumer under customary conditions of purchase. . . .

"When both natural and artificial flavorings are used as the principal characterizing ingredients and the natural flavor ingredient constitutes the predomenent flavor of any one of the principle flavoring ingredients, the label shall bear as the characterizing ingredient statement for that ingredient the common or usual name of the natural flavoring together with the statement "and artificial———" or "and artificial———flavor," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the flavor simulated; e.g., "vanilla and artificial vanilla flavor."

Where the artificial flavoring constitutes the predominant flavor of any one of the principal flavoring ingredients, the label shall bear as the sole characterizing statement for that ingredient, "artificial———flavor," the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the flavor simulated; e.g., "artificial vanilla flavor."

There was another issue involving standards for vanilla products in which producers quarreled among themselves about whether the moisture content of cured vanilla beans, used in making vanilla products, should be taken into account in computing the weight of the beans.

For a while Food & Drug Administration officials thought this difference might delay the issuance of the ice cream standards, which it has been mulling over since 1951, but it was decided later that this would not be necessary. (For further information, see **Vanilla Beans** at the end of this column.)

The following information is with regard to the 7th annual Cosmetic Seminar which will be held by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in Chicago at the Drake Hotel on September 15 and 16.

Warren B. Dennis, chairman of the seminar committee, has announced the following program:

On September 15, The Biodynamics of the Skin will be moderated by Dr. Adolph Rostenber of the University of Illinois. Dr. Richard K. Winkelmann of the Mayo Clinic will talk about the skin as a Sensory Organ; Dr. Richard A. Ellis of Brown University will talk about the Skin as a Biochemical Factory, and Dr. A. L. Lorincz of the University of Chicago will talk about Patterns of Reaction of the Skin to Injury.

Also on that day, will be a session on coloring of hair. Speakers will include: Dr. Ray C. Houtz, Dr. Donald L. Underwood, Dr. Samuel Becker, Mr. Walter Edman, Mr. Gus Kass and Mr. Louis Hoehn, Jr.

On September 16, speaking on analysis of cosmetics, will be the following: Dr. William Colburn, Dr. Milton J. Rosen, Robert J. Manning and Dr. R. H. Marriott.

Persons may register by corresponding with Mr. Walter Wynne, Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 2 East 63rd Street, New York 21, New York. For members, the fee is $30. For nonmembers it is $35.

Essential Oils

Lemongrass—Prices on spot continue right around the $2 per pound mark. News from source, however, is that the market is quite firm and that material is difficult to obtain.

Olibanum—The regular grade of material continues to sell for around $5 per pound while the extra fine material is listed at $8 per pound.

The oil, which is still known as frankincense, comes from a small tree that grows in Somaliland and southeast Arabia. The Somalilands are in central Africa on the eastern shore.

The oil is extracted from the gum of the tree. The bark of the tree contains the gum-oleoresin which the natives release by making cuts on the bark.

When the bark is incised, a white emulsion exudes which later congeals into yellowish drops. These drops or tears are then plucked off the bark or off the ground by the natives.

According to reports, the gum is yellowish, translucent, brittle and waxy. The odor is aromatic, balsamic and the taste is a bit bitter and acrid.

The oilbanum oil, which is processed from this gum, is balsamic with a slight lemonish by-note.

Sassafras — Artificial material is now selling for 45c. per pound while the natural domestic material is selling for $1.40 per pound. The previous price for the natural domestic material was $1.45 per pound.

Spearmint—Material is still selling for its previous spot level, $9 per pound although reports from source are that new crop material is being booked for under $5 per pound.

Shipment on this new crop material will be in a few weeks, it was reported.

Some news sources report that, whereas the acreage devoted to spearmint plantings is large, the yield per acre is somewhat smaller than had been anticipated.

No figures are yet available, but the news sources said that cooler than normal weather had had some effect on the crop. One thing is this: Instead of two cuttings per season, as many growers are able to get, there can be only one in some sections.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Sassafras, natural domestic, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Mexican cut, 25c. per lb.
Mexican whole, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
145.96	146.14	146.25	147.01

For Current Prices see Page 10

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin — This artificial vanilla product, which is used more in baked goods than ice cream, has undergone no price changes as a result of the frozen dessert ruling handed down recently by the Food & Drug Administration.

Prices continue as follows: 500 pound lots and over, $6.75 per pound; 200 pound lots and over, $7 per pound, and 100 pound lots and smaller, from $7.30 to $7.40 per pound.

Vanillin — The frozen dessert ruling, which is scheduled to go into effect October 25, has not served to reduce vanillin prices. Persons in the vanillin business said they felt it was too soon to predict what effect the ruling would have on sales.

It is reported that an executive committee of the Ice Cream Association is planning to meet soon to discuss the implications of the ruling and the possibility of filing a protest.

Meanwhile a vanillin dealer in New York mentioned he didn't feel the ruling was fair for the following reason:

The consuming public has been buying ice cream for years that has been flavored with vanillin. People apparently liked this ice cream, else they wouldn't have bought it. They didn't care what it was flavored with.

Now that the ice cream must be so conspiciously called "artificially favored,"

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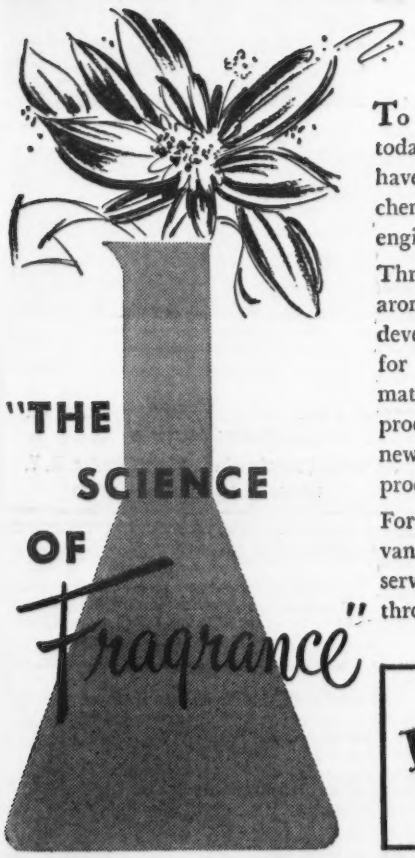

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Essential Oils

the same people will assume that the same ice cream is somehow different. And they will tend to stop buying the very ice cream they have been enjoying for years.

Vanillin prices continue at their previous levels: 1,000 pound lots, $3 per pound; 500 pound lots, $3.10 per pound, and 100 pound lots, from $3.25 to $3.35 per pound.

Vanilla bean dealers interviewed following the handing down of the ruling seemed to think it would serve to stimulate trading in the market for beans. They feel that many ice cream manufacturers will prefer to buy the natural flavoring rather than have to say in conspicuous lettering, that the product is artificially flavored.

If buying interest picks up, they say that the planters in Madagascar claim they can supply the material. Heretofore, there has been some question as to whether world production of vanilla beans could ever be sufficient to satisfy world demand if such a ruling as this were decided upon.

Dealers feel that world production could be expanded to such an extent — within a year or so—as to satisfy a much larger demand than exists at the present time. The coming crop, which is expected to arrive on spot in March, is said to be an excellent crop.

If demand for the beans pick up, say the dealers, the growers in Madagascar will be furnished with incentive to expand their plantings. Often in the past, the reason for small crops has been poor demand, which encouraged such low prices that the growers found it was not worth their while to bother with the beans.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Material from Zanzibar has been firming recently, according to news reports. Spot stocks are rather small, it is said. Material from Madagascar, on the other hand, is in short supply on spot and is expected to continue being in short supply. The reason: Source market is said to be extremely firm.

Ginger—It is reported that all grades of material are firm. Supplies of African material on spot are all but deleted. Some small quantities of material from Cochin are available and material from Jamaica is said to be rather plentiful.

Celery—The market in India is said to be strong. It is reported that pressures from the new crop is about over.

Coriander—Good quantities of material are said to be moving at the current levels and stocks are said to be relatively small.

Cumin—The pressure of the new crop material is said to be felt on spot.

Pepper—Black pepper prices declined. Malabar black went down from 62 cents per pound to 60 cents per pound; Lampong black went down from 62 cents per pound to 60 cents per pound, and Muntok white went down from 82 cents per pound to 80 cents per pound.

Interest is being shown in spot material through October delivery, it was said. Material from India is said to be above our levels and Brazil is very close to our spot levels.

As far as red peppers (or chillies) are concerned: All grades of material from Africa have become firmer. The stuff from Japan is strengthening a little. Material from Turkey is said to be attractively priced.

Vanilla Beans—Further declines in the price of Bourbon and Mexican material have been noted. Bourbon beans declined $1 per pound—from $12.75 per pound to $11.25 per pound; Mexican cut material declined 25 cents per pound—from $11.75 per pound to $11.50 per pound, and Mexican whole material declined 25 cents per pound—from $12.25 per pound to $12 per pound.

OPD Reports From Europe

Chemical Gains Alter Italy's Role

—Continued from page 7

advantage of the US, German, Swiss, French and British drug industries.

Harmonization of patent laws among the six nations of the Common Market is proceeding very slowly and one of the most difficult points is the Italian drug system. The prospect of facing Italian drug competition without tariff or quota barriers is not a happy one for German and French companies and pressure is being put on Italy in the Common Market negotiations to change its system.

One the most rapidly increasing areas of Italy's chemical industry last year was petrochemicals. Common Market statistics show that the country's output of petrochemicals in 1955 was 26,000 metric tons of carbon content and that this had increased to 82,000 tons in 1958. But in 1959 output jumped by nearly 100,000 tons to 180,000 tons.

Among the Common Market countries, only France's petrochemical industry has grown faster, its output rising from 37,000 tons in 1955 to 260,000 tons in 1959, petrochemicals production for the six nations going from 199,000 tons to 830,000 tons.

New Discoveries and a New Boost

New discoveries of natural gas in southern Italy may give the Italian chemical industry another petrochemical boost, though the political problems of developing such finds are turning out to be rather large.

As another source of raw materials, a group of Italian firms has formed a joint company to study the possibility of piping natural gas from the Saharan gas fields across the floor of the Mediterranean Sea to Sicily. Associated in this project are Montecatini, far and away the largest Italian chemical company, and Edison Volta of Milan, a utility company with large chemical interests.

It is somewhat paradoxical that the gas finds in southern Italy are causing such problems, for development of that region has been a primary aim of every Italian government for a century.

The state oil company, ENI, has discovered methane in the province of Matera—with reserves estimated at 10 billion cubic meters. ENI is widely believed in Italy to have made another substantial discovery at Abruzzi, but no official announcement has been made.

The low economic level of Matera makes full use of the gas in that district difficult, but plans for a pipeline to carry the gas to another center provoked a province-wide general strike earlier this year.

Reports from the district indicate that its residents have painted signs on walls that read "We want industry" and "We are Italians too." ENI officials have stated that industry isn't too anxious to build plants in the area.

Two Tentative Offers

There have been two tentative offers so far. One for a petrochemical works was rather vaguely formulated and displeased the local residents because its total employment would be small. The other by Montecatini, for an aluminum reduction plant, would employ more inhabitants, but the company wants ENI to sell the methane for fuel at about half the current price and that doesn't please the state oil company.

The tax and financial incentives offered by the Italian government to companies establishing plants in southern Italy and Sicily has been a factor leading American firms to consider that area for plant sites in the Common Market, though the distance from large markets in northern Europe is a sizable drawback.

Union Carbide Corporation, with Edison Volta, has established a polyethylene plant in Sicily where capacity is now being raised to 29,000 tons a year. American Cyanamid Company also is setting up manufacturing facilities in Sicily. Dow Chemical Company has announced formation of Dow Chimica to produce styrene in Italy.

The Italian chemical industry is dominated by Montecatini whose interest include fertilizers, organic chemicals, plastics, synthetic fibers as well as aluminum, zinc and lead.

The company has been concentrating much of its efforts recently on a polypropylene fiber. Capacity for such fiber production in Italy is being increased by Montecatini from the current levels to between 33,000 and 38,000 tons by the end of 1962.

Production of polypropylene plastic resins will be 30,000 tons a year when present expansion projects are completed and the company expects to surpass that figure in the near future.

Coatings Materials

Red Chinese were melodramatically exposed last week in their attempt to smuggle antimony oxide into this country. Ingredients of the plot were the standard items: The Trans-Siberian Railroad, an unidentified European country, forged documents, and the lure of the American dollar. If reports current in the trade are accurate, the Red Chinese shipped the antimony via the Trans-Siberian Railroad to an undisclosed European country. There the antimony was processed, continued on to Canada, acquiring a 'Made in Belgium' imprint before it entered this country. The stuff was sold here reportedly at about 3 cents per pound cheaper than its legitimate cousin. The quantity of the Red Chinese material is said to have been small.

Contacted by OPD last week, one source in the industry felt that the Red Chinese offered no threat to the domestic market. He expressed confidence that the government will crack down on the antimony bootleggers. As he sees it, domestic consumers, leery of unpredictable foreign sources, are primarily interested in sources that can be counted on to deliver the goods when needed. And in what may be taken as a boost for domestic processors, stated that foreign processed material is inferior in quality control than that found domestically.

The Foreign Assets Control Division, when contacted by the OPD last week, stated that the matter was under investigation on the basis of two published reports. As of last week, they stated that they had not received any official complaints on the matter.

Argentine casein listings dropped ¼ cent per pound against very limited demand. Consuming mills have shut down in many areas of the country, causing the reduction in demand. Inventory taking, standard procedure at the end of the month, also lessens activity in the casein market.

The quarter cent per pound drop for Argentine casein is taken by many in the trade as an indication that the market is softening. One source reports the Argentine listings are anything but firm. Large casein houses in the Argentine are reported holding out for higher quotations, while the smaller houses would be content with the lower quotes. Limited business makes it a standoff.

In the synthetic resins, the alkyds are reported to be routine while the maleics continue to be tight. No price changes are noted.

Supplies of the phthalates are reported to be still tight although producers report that a decrease in demand has taken some of the pressure off the market. Biggest question concerns the availability of naphthalene. Producers feel that at the end of this quarter, demand for the phthalate esters will bounce back to its former briskness before the supply situation can be brought up to workable levels.

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black — Listings hold unchanged at 20 cents per pound for imported acetylene black (duty and freight extra) and 25½ to 31 cents per pound for material in cases in less than carlot quantities.

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Routine market conditions continue to prevail. Demand over the last few months is reported to be only fair. Earlier in the year, the trade enjoyed a lively business for the paste and powder. Listings are unchanged.

Blue Pigment—Production of pigment blue 15, (phthalocyanime blue, alpha and beta modifications) was down during the month of May. Output for May was 309,951 pounds. For the previous month, output was set at 402,067 pounds.

Carbon Black—A leading carbon producer has announced plans for the construction of a 50 million pound carbon black plant at Big Springs, Texas. Construction of the plant is expected to start late this summer. The plant will manufacture oil furnace carbon blacks and marks the entry of the producer into this field.

The announcement notes that the producer plans to continue the production of channel blacks for use in rubber and the production of other grades of channel blacks for use in paints, inks and plastics.

Zinc Oxide—The routine market conditions that have beset this market continue. Generally market conditions are about the same as in previous months. Prices are unchanged. No shift in the status of supplies are reported.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	July 31, 1959
103.16	103.15	103.03	103.05

For Current Prices see Page 10

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for May with April figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	April	May
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	16,753,090	15,633,721
Laminating resins	3,727,147	3,661,715
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1,889,323	1,835,738
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	1,933,971	2,321,961
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	89,243,521	91,129,613
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	9,224,150	8,633,977
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials except styrene	3,792,813	3,579,105
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	423,997	313,770
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials except styrene	395,525	338,648
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	870,584	884,686
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	773,002	550,951
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,353,789	2,074,150
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,244,260	2,230,330
All other modifications	4,732,772	3,636,446
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,800,166	19,799,401
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	20,874,036	21,678,997

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Butyrate/Acetate—The long-standing balance existing between supply and demand for this lacquer material remains intact. Market is routine with prices and level of supplies unchanged.

Nitrocellulose—As above, market conditions are in a steady groove as prices hold to previously established levels. Supplies are termed adequate for all needs.

Plasticizers—With demand for the phthalate esters off its recent brisk pace, producers report that supplies of the phthalates still have not been brought up to workable levels. The decreased demand has taken the pressure off producers, but supplies are not up to the levels where producers would like to see them. The situation will probably get worse before it gets better, particularly if producers predictions hold true. In their eyes, the demand for the phthalate esters will bounce back to its former brisk pace around the end of August or the beginning of September.

Supplies of the phthalates, it is felt, will not be improved to any great extent by then due to the anticipated shortage in the supply of naphthalene. Steel's return to full production should take place toward the end of this quarter as the demand for steel from the auto industry begins its Fall surge. The cokeovens will not be turning out naphthalene at a higher rate until a month or so later. Petroleum naphthalene plants slated to go on stream later in the Fall are considered by many in the trade as being outside the early Fall market picture.

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butyrate

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PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 56 S. E. Belmont St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Niehaus & Co., Inc., 1375 S. Kingshighway.
ST. PAUL, MINN. — George C. Brandt, Inc., 739 Pillsbury Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 222 Seguin St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — Harwick Standard Chemical Co. of Cal. Inc. c/o Bay Cities Warehouse, 4001 Hollis St., Emeryville, Cal.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Great Western Chemical Co., 6900 Fox Ave.
TRENTON, N.J.—R. E. Carroll, Inc. P. O. Box 139
TULSA, OKLA.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 36 N. Guthrie
WICHITA, KAN. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 727 E. Osie

Coatings Materials

Between the lag in steel's return and the slated completion of the petroleum naphthalene planes will present a gap that producers anticipate will take considerable wheeling and dealing to bridge.

Production of plasticizers during May scored hefty gains over the previous month's output. Tariff Commission reports production of dibutyl phthalate was 2,030,951 pounds in May, an increase of about 1 million pounds over the previous month's total. Last May saw 929,352 pounds produced.

Output of dioctyl phthalates (di-n-octyl, di-isooctyl, di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalates and mixtures) for May was 12,607,467 pounds or about 2 million pounds greater than that for April. For May of last year 15,411,681 pounds were produced.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Asbestos fibre shipments for the month of May were considerable higher than those for the same month last year. Shipments ran about 18,000 tons above May, 1959. To date, shipments are reported to be running about 15 percent above that for last year. All fibre grades are said to be in ample supply.

The market situation for asbestos textiles at the present time is only fair, but recent government buying is felt by some to have assisted in maintaining reasonable demand. The remainder of the year should present like market conditions as those current.

Miscellaneous

Casein — The market for casein continued quiet in the face of very little demand. Mills closings for vacations, the usual end of the month inventory taking and the lessened demand that comes with the summer months have all combined to bring the casein market to a routine pace.

Pricing activity was reported to be in evidence throughout the market, however. Argentine casein listings continued to soften under lessen demand. One trade source termed the Argentine situation anything but firm. The big casein houses in the Argentine are reported to be holding out higher quotations for their material despite lower offers from some of the smaller houses. Quotations for Argentine ex dock, ranged close to 20c. per pound or ¼c. per pound lower than last week's listings.

Interest in French casein was strengthened by its lower listing of 19½c. per pound, delivered. The French have been reported to have been moving large quantities of this material on the European market. The French, encouraged by the European response, advanced listings for their material to 19½c., but this is still below that for the Argentine and Polish casein. The Polish casein is said to be moving in the range of 19¾c. per pound.

Production of Canadian casein is reported to be the largest in its history. Production for June, the largest ever, hit 1.6 million pounds. Estimates for the 1960 season are for a production of 3,000 tons to 3,500 tons. Currently, Canadian casein is being offered at 22c. (Canadian), f.o.b. producing mills in Canada.

Reports indicate that the major part of this year's Australian production is committed. Some underlying weakness is noted as result of the light demand rather than any increase in production. Australian for immediate delivery is at 23¼c. to 23¾c. per pound. For October, November, delivered prices range from 23c. to 23¼c. per pound. New Zealand is as 24½c. to 25c. per pound.

Natural Resins

Gums—With the situation in the Congo still unsettled, but showing some encouraging signs, opinions in the trade remain optimistic. Supplies are reported to be adequate at this time. Prices hold at the same levels as previous weeks.

Shellac—Generally quiet market conditions prevail in the shellac market. The usual summer shutdowns of plants for vacations, combined with the reduction in painting activity in most areas of the country has brought shellac demand to routine levels. Prices at both the domestic and foreign markets are reported to be unchanged. Supplies are freely available.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—The average price paid per barrel of commercial pine gum was $38.80 for the week ended July 22. Receipts of 21,600 barrels were 2,369 more than the same week last year.

The weekly weighted average were: WW, $13.99; WG, $13.80. No averages N, M, or K. G or better was $13.50. The weighted average for turpentine for the week was 45 9/10c. per gallon.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 22	Mon. July 25	Tues. July 26	Wed. July 27	Thurs. July 28
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	...	$14.00
M	$13.75‡	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	...	...	14.20
WW	14.17§	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
G	13.50‡	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 29) K or better, $12.00;

Sales, USDA

1,055*	...	2†	...	4§

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $14.75; WG, $14.60; N, $14.50; K-M, $14.40.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.465	...	.45	...	...
Sales	...	14,500¶	...	8,000¶	...	...

* Drums equivalent. † Tankcars. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
1 or better

American Alkyd Planning Another Resins Installation

American Alkyd Industries, which has just opened a new synthetic resins plant at Richmond, Calif. (OPD, 7/18/60) has now purchased land in Illinois on which it will build another plant.

The company, with its original plant in Carlstadt, N.J., is prepared to build a half-million-dollar plant in Carpentersville. Ill., for the output of synthetic resins.

The Illinois unit will manufacture polyester resins for the plastics industry and will also produce a complete line of synthetics for the paint and varnish industries.

Medicine Bottle

—Continued from page 4

dysequilibriums. He adds that an excess intake of B-1 will bring about high urinary excretion of vitamin B-2, and with it a deficit of the latter vitamin.

Dr. Joseph L. Blonstein of the British Amateur Boxing Association, after a nine-months study of "Varidase," reports "a much smaller" incidence of bruising among fighters who used the drug and also a reduction of recuperation time by half.

According to Dr. Blonstein, "Varidase" can also be used to advantage in other contact sports. His report is borne out by a comment from Lederle, which indicates that the drug has already been used extensively and effectively by a number of amateur and professional baseball, basketball and football teams in the United States.

The US Olympic Committee thinks well of the drug, for it has asked Lederle to supply 500 tablets for the boxing team.

Speaking on the need for correct vitamin balance, Dr. Topi told a recent nutrition conference in Rome that there can be wide differences between calculated and actual vitamin intake. Restaurant meals, he says, do not generally provide as good a vitamin balance as home-cooked meals.

Dr. Topi also recommends that the athletes and their coaches not set themselves up as expert nutritionists. From the time of the Roman gladiators down to the present, such attempts have been made, he notes, but politely suggests that the scientists, with their more precise knowledge, can do a better job.

Nickel-Cobalt Poser

—Continued from page 3

that the Castro government is now negotiating for the installation on a high diplomatic level.

There have been no operations at Moa Bay since March (OPD, 3/14/60). However, Cuban government officials reportedly have resumed talks with the Freeport management to see what can be done about getting things moving again at Moa Bay. As yet, no agreement has been reached.

While nickel and cobalt ores can be obtained all along Cuba's eastern shore, they require further processing — and there is no refinery on the island at present.

However, Nicaro produces a usable nickel oxide and Moa Bay turns out a nickel-cobalt sulfide concentrate. The latter requires some refining.

When going full blast, Moa Bay is said to be capable of producing concentrates bearing 50 million pounds of nickel and 4.4 million pounds of cobalt annually.

Freeport, which closed down the mining enterprise because of restrictive taxes, had planned to refine the Cuban concentrates at a new installation in Port Nickel, La.

However, when the situation became impossible in Cuba, the Louisiana refinery —which had already gotten into the pilot-plant stage—ceased operations.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the edible oils market last week was the advance of soybean oil as a result of higher beans. Prices advanced fractionally. Soybean meal also was firmer and boosted $1.50 per ton for unrestricted delivery. Other edible oils were quiet. Corn and cottonseed oils were unchanged and steady while increased offers and slow demand for peanut caused prices to decline ¾ cent per pound. Crude coconut oil was irregular and early gains were erased, and the market closed lower. Copra offers for shipment were light and steady.

Lack of buying interest for olive oil unsettled this market. Shipments and oil on spot were lower. Shipment from Spain were off $1 per 100 kilos and stocks on spot dropped 5 cents per gallon. Palm oil on spot was advanced ½ cent per pound because of political disturbances in the Congo which prevented shipments.

Improved trading in the higher grades of tallow and grease created a firmer tone and bleachable fancy and extra tallow and choice white grease advanced ⅛ cent per pound, while other grades were unchanged. Export demand also was slightly better.

Linseed oil prices were unchanged, despite the advance in flaxseed of 28 cents per bushel. The call for delivery for oil against existing contracts continued brisk. Tung oil was quiet and prices were shadable on firm bids. The same condition prevailed in Brazilian castor oil. Other industrial oils were inactive and unchanged. Crude menhaden oil was featureless but well held. Menhaden fishing in the Atlantic was affected by inclement weather, but continued good in the Gulf.

Price Trends

Advanced

Grease, choice white, ⅛c. per lb.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, bleachable fancy, ⅛c. per lb.
extra, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 31, 1959
107.98	107.37	112.51	112.50

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Deliveries against contracts were in fair request, while new business was reported quiet. No. 1 Brazilian oil was steady ranging from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, according to seller. Domestic oil was quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows.

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		2,854,000
Previous week	165,000	1,916,000
Corresponding week, 1959		3,200,000
Total this year	3,342,450	55,314,000
Corresponding period, 1959	15,572,950	54,426,000

Coconut—Crude was irregular, and lower at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August shipment. Buying interest was reported spotty. The New York market was quiet and easy at 15½c., tankcars, f.o.b. for prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were sold at 11¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was maintained at 14.98c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were dull, lacking new feature on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was about steady, reflecting the strength of soybeans. Price fluctuations were narrow and market closed slightly higher for the week. There was some liquidation in September, and switching to later deliveries. Trade interests continued to absorb September, and sold deferred months. Cash oil remained steady. Refined salad was unchanged at 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was steady. In the Valley, 10c. was bid for tankcars, f.o.b. mills for nearby and 9¾c., asked for September and 9½c., November-December. Waco was quoted at 9¾c., August delivery.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in June was reported at 2,035 tankcars against 2,116 in May and 1,797, June last year, according to the N.Y. Produce Exchange. Total for 11 months (August-June) was placed at 25,301 tankcars compared with 21,802 for the like period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 7,287 tankcars end of June against 5,169 a year ago.

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during June and May, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

	June	May
Cottonseed	Tons	
Receipts at mills	10,400	13,700
Crushed or used	176,600	252,400
Stocks at mills	191,100	357,300
Crude Oil	Pounds	
Produced	62,600,000	86,700,000
Stocks at mills	14,200,000	25,200,000
Cake and Meal	Tons	
Produced	83,000	116,900
Stocks at mills	202,800	204,500
Hulls	Tons	
Produced	39,800	57,300
Stocks at mills	35,500	43,900

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	193	11.56	11.46	11.53S
Oct.	80	11.55	11.42	11.52S
Dec.	88	11.51	11.35	11.31S
March	5	11.60	11.55	11.64@11.70
May	6	11.58	11.50	11.64@11.72
July	1	11.60	11.60	11.67 Bid

Total sales and switches, 373 contracts.

Linseed—Market tone was firmer because of the advance 28c. per bushel—in flaxseed. Raw oil was unchanged at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September delivery and 13.81c., f.o.b. New York. Demand for oil was restricted to actual needs. Deliveries against current contracts were in good request.

Olive—Lack of buying interest in spot delivery and for shipment has created an easier tone in the market. Shipments from Spain were slightly lower ranging from $54 to $55 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports. Spot stocks also were cheaper and quoted at $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity.

Palm—This market was firmer, reflecting political disturbances in the Congo which have brought shipments to a standstill. Stocks on spot were advanced ½c. Drums were raised to 14.40c. to 15.40c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Tankcars also were higher at 12c., same basis.

Peanut—Slow demand and increased offers further weakened the market. Crude declined to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil also was lower at 18¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Higher cost of beans stiffened oil and crude advanced ⅛c. Tankcars were sold at 9⅛c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted for July-August shipment. Refined salad was lifted to 11.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in June was reported at 7,326 tankcars by the N.Y. Produce Exchange. This compared with 6,482 in May and 6,326, June 1959. Total disappearance for 9 months (October-June) was 54,125 tankcars against 53,148 for the like period last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 11,422 tankcars end of June compared with 12,354, a year ago.

Tung—Buying interest lagged. Market was dull and featureless. Imported oil was offered at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with intimations that firm bids could shade this

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

figure. Drums ranged from 24¾c. to 25¼c., spot, according to quantity. Domestic oil was quoted at 22⅝c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for August shipment.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was steady and unchanged. Spot stocks ranged from 57½c. to 62½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Shipments were steady. Prompt shipment was bid $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers were light.

Flaxseed—Cash flaxseed bids soared 28c. a bushel in three consecutive daily advances of 10c. Daily upturns brought out only small trading, offerings held for the turning point. Extreme strength began with speculative short-covering in Winnipeg. Minneapolis futures followed in the advance, resulting in the spectacular climb in cash prices. Canadian report showed a 15 percent setback in the crop within a week and a continuing downtrend. Hot and dry weather throughout the U.S. growing area caused great concern. A good domestic crop can still be garnered if relief from the heat wave comes soon, but late seeded acreage on the western fringes of the flax belt is beyond help. Bids were at $3.13 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Five cars were booked for arrival August-September at the highest level, reflecting decision of processors to get out of short position.

Flaxseed exports of up to 130,000 tons from the Argentine will be permitted for the present crop it was officially annonuced last week. Permits will be valid 40 days after the actual oil export and will be transferable to third parties.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported spotty. Choice white was firmer and slightly higher while yellow was unchanged. Choice was raised to 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was quoted at 5⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Steady tone prevailed in the market. Cash was maintained at 11.70c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved demand was noted for the better grades and sales took place at slightly higher prices. Bleachable fancy was sold at 6c. per pound, tankcars, and extra at 5¾c., tankcars delivered, up ⅛c. per pound. Other grades were unchanged and steady. Special was held at 5½c., tankcars delivered and No. 1, 5⅛c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy ranged from 6⅛c. to 6¼c., same basis. Export business was fair. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 6½c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer and drums f.a.s. 1c. more.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Excellent demand persisted for spot needs in this market and prices were firm. Several crushers were out of the market because of uncertainties and sharp advances in cash flaxseed. Others held offerings to a week or two ahead. Expeller meal was steady on nearby, up $2 on September-December delivery. Crushers were reluctant to offer new crop because no new crop oil has been booked. Withdrawals against old contracts were active. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $52 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for prompt delivery. Old process expeller meal was unchanged at $58.50 for July-August shipment and $60.50, September-December.

Soybean Meal—Stronger undertone developed in this market, reflecting better demand from formula feed manufacturers and strength in cash soybeans. Purchases comprised mainly nearby requirements with only limited interest in deferred. Prices advanced $1.50 to $2 in most areas for immediate delivery, last half August commanding additional $1 premium. Meal, 44 percent, was lifted to $52, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued spotty and was confined to small lots for actual needs. While trading in carnauba grades was listless, the market remained on a steady basis due to the strength of the Brazilian market. Shipments were closely held because of the price support program. On spot, No. 3 Ceara crude was held at 73c. to 74c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba crude, 75c. to 76c., same basis. Yellows also were unchanged, with No. 1 Ceara named at $1.02 to $1.03 per pound and Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. more.

Stocks of crude candelilla were still limited and well held. Market was steady, though demand was not as keen as heretofore. The Mexican supply situation has improved to some extent, with shippers showing more inclination to accept contracts. Crude on spot ranged from 55c. to 58c. per pound, and pure refined, 60c. to 63c., as to quantity and seller. Imports of crude totaled 1,250 bags at New York last week for delivery against former orders.

Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	825,900	*775,900
Crushed or used	939,800	*995,900
Stocks at mills	1,291,500	*1,405,400

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	348,600,000	*365,900,000
Stocks at mills	133,800,000	*150,000,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons[1]	
Produced	733,800	*769,200
Stocks at mills	116,200	*138,500

* Revised.

[1] Includes millfeed ..hull meal).

TVA Keeping Busy

—Continued from page 7

acid available, ranging up to 21-53-0 when electric-furnace acid is used. The process is being adapted to the production of various grades, some containing potash, TVA notes.

Ammoniator Key Equipment

The ammoniator is the key equipment in the process. Acid is partially preneutralized in a tank followed by completion of the ammoniation to diammonium phosphate in the ammoniator-granulator drum.

Excess ammonia must be fed to the drum to produce diammonium phosphate; therefore, a scrubber is required to recover ammonia from the exhaust gases. The phosphoric acid is fed to the scrubber to absorb the ammonia, and the solution is fed to the preneutralizer. A recycle ratio of about 3 to 1 is required for control of granulation. Physical properties of the closely sized granular product are excellent, the authority concludes.

With regard to the second process, TVA reports that until recently the agency had used coke to supply all of its reducing carbon requirements. Investigation showed that under certain conditions the carbon in bituminous coal could be made to react with phosphates to produce phosphorus of suitable quality for use in fertilizer production.

In many areas of the country phosphorus producers are unable to find an adequate supply of low-cost reducing carbon. This is especially true in the west where amounts of metallurgical coke and anthracite coal produced are not enough to meet the industrial demand.

Often Buy From East

The western producers often have to buy these materials on eastern markets and pay high transportation costs to get them to their plants. In common with TVA, many phosphorus producers have been seeking a solution to their problem.

When coke alone is used as reducing carbon, its cost amounts to 12 percent of the cost of production of phosphorus in the TVA plant. At the present time TVA is using a mixture of metallurgical coke and low-volatile bituminous coal. Recently, 40,000 tons of West Virginia coal was purchased at a cost of $12.35 per ton, delivered. Use of this coal in combination with coke will save approximately $175,000 per year, TVA reports.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Borden Chemical Company will formally introduce four new **"Cascorez"**, polyvinyl resin, adhesive formulations this month. The company reports that the new products (**"Cascorez CV 728"**, **"731"**, **"735"**, and **"737"**) have undergone extensive test marketing during the past nine months and are now ready for full-scale development in the packaging adhesives field. Prices are from 15 cents to 25 cents a pound and resin properties range from those having good "tack" to those with fast setting qualities. Borden currently manufactures a variety of **"Cascorez"** packaging adhesive and specialty products for use in bag seaming, case sealing, folding boxes and paper laminating.

A new group of aliphatic chemicals called **"Propomeens"** has been developed by Armour Industrial Chemical Company. The materials are available in pilot plant quantity and represent a new family of tertiary amines whose properties should augment currently high molecular weight amines, the company says. The **"Propomeens"** are propylene oxide adducts of aliphatic amines prepared by adding propylene oxide to **"Armeen CD"**, **"Armeen HTD"**, coco amine and hydrogenated tallow amine, respectively.

Acme Shellac Products Company, Newark, N. J., reports development of a new stabilizer and inhibitor for shellac. The product, tradenamed **"Can-Gard AC-83"**, is said to prevent can corrosion as well as slow drying and formulation instability.

Lea Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., is marketing a new antistatic solution for plastic surfaces. The product contains no solvents that will harm thermoplastic or thermosetting plastics and may be applied by hand wiping or by direct transfer from a soft wipe-off buffing wheel, the company reports.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Adhesives

The woodworking industry has long been a multi-million dollar outlet for adhesives makers. Some indication of the volume of materials moving to this outlet is given by one industry observer's estimate that woodworking applications take up about 200 million pounds of urea resins annually, 25 to 30 million pounds of polyvinyl resins, 6 million pounds of phenol-resorcinol and resorcinol resins, 6 million pounds of animal glues and 3 million pounds of casein glues.

Figures are for the eastern market, which includes the area east of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. West coast market requirements are estimated to be about 40 percent of the eastern market.

Vegetable glues used in the woodworking field are estimated at less than half a million pounds. However, in the corrugating industry, about $15 billion is spent each year on packaging, a good portion of which is used for starch-base adhesives.

In considering vinyl resins, polyvinyl acetate and alcohol and the polyvinyl acetyls, particularly formal and butyral, are the materials usually used in adhesive products. These materials are often incorporated in solutions of organic solvents, although emulsions, especially PVAc emulsions, have become extremely popular in the paper and wood industries because of fast setting properties and ease of handling.

Some sources estimate that adhesives use accounts for about 6% of total vinyl resin sales. It is well known that use of vinyl resins for molding and extrusion, and for flooring, far outstrip their use in adhesives.

However, vinyl acetate monomer has its largest end-use in adhesives, with some reports indicating that consumption of monomer for polyvinyl acetate production could amount to about 58 million pounds next year and polyvinyl alcohol production will take an additional 17 million pounds of monomer. Polyvinyl alcohol used for adhesives totals about 10 million pounds a year. In addition, a sizable volume goes to the automotive industry for application in safety glass as polyvinyl butyral.

Production of the alcohol is by hydrolysis of the acetate. Several grades of polyvinyl alcohol are available, the differences being accounted for by the viscosity of the acetate used and the extent of hydrolysis. In adhesive applications, the alcohol can be used alone or in combination with the acetate.

The rise of polyvinyl acetate adhesives is partially accounted for by the fact that they are the most versatile of vinyl resins. Odorless, colorless and tasteless, PVAc emulsions can be used in making adhesives for food containers. They can be used on textile fibers, in rubber cements and for glass, leather, paper, cork and ceramic applications. Adhesion to a number of metals is good, although it can be improved by addition of several percent zinc chloride.

In recent years there has been a trend toward emulsion polymerization of copolymer resins, such as polyvinyl acetate, with other monomers.

A rundown of polyvinyl acetate production in 1958 indicates output of 118.5 million pounds with sales of 103.4 million pounds valued at $32 million. Average value per pound is 31c. These figures, reported by the Tariff Commission, are on a dry basis, which takes into account the total weight of material, including resin, plasticizers, extenders, fillers, colors and stabilizers, and excluding water, solvents and other liquid diluents.

Borden Chemical Company has scheduled formal introduction of four new **"Cascorez"** polyvinyl resin adhesive formulations for this month. The new products have been designated **"Cascorez CV 728," "731," "735"** and **"737."** The products have been fully test marketed during the past nine months in the packaging adhesives field. Prices are reported from 15c. to 25c. a pound and resin properties range from those having good "tack" to those with fast setting characteristics.

Acrylic resins are used to a limited extent in the production of adhesives. Use of these resins in paints, fibers, leather and plastic products form the bulk of the market. Estimates are that adhesives use of acrylic esters amounts to less than one million pounds a year. The resins are commonly used in solution form, but are available as emulsions. Their main adhesive application is in bonding glass and clear plastics where light transmission, along with strength and flexibility, are desired.

Rohm and Haas Company manufactures **"Rhoplex"** acrylic emulsions for use in paper coatings and for exterior and interior paints. One estimate places use of acrylic esters in paints at about 9 million pounds, while use in paper coatings is said to be about 3 million pounds annually.

Catalysts and Accelerators

American Cyanamid Company is marketing **"Pepton 65,"** zinc-2-benzamidothiophenate, for use as a nonstaining catalytic plasticizer effective at low mastication temperatures usually encountered on open mills. The product was developed to provide the rubber compounder with a low temperature plasticizer to complement the company's high temperature product, **"Pepton 22."**

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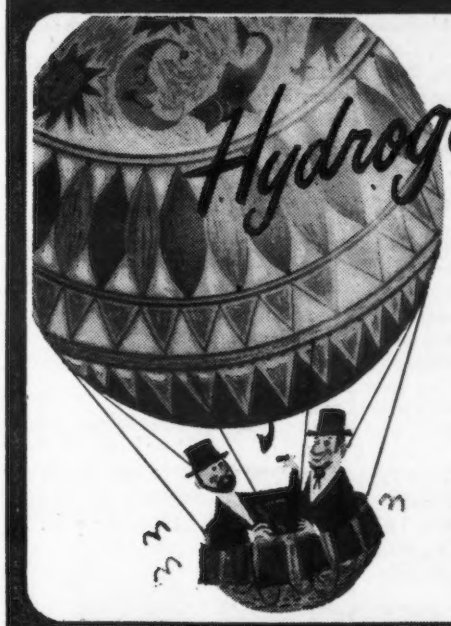

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1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6'x25', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 10' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXER

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 9 gal. jacketed 304 S.S. double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—500# Abbe 304 S.S. Powder Mixer.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—Stokes 21K, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer 82 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Farrel Birmingham, Size B Banbury Mixer, 304 S.S.
1—Farrel Birmingham, 8" x 16", 2 Roll Chrome Plated Mill.
2—ISH, ISI Mikro, Pulverizers, 3 HP.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10' dia. Single with Separator.
1—#5 Mikro Atomizer with motor and cyclone.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.
8—Stokes: DD2, DDS2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, TS7, #2.
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Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmos. Double Drum Dryers.
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5128 M1-2—Two Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Evaporating Dishes; 6' x 30".
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D1-100—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Batch Dryer 6' x 27" with top entering Anchor Agitator; 25 HP motor.
R4-502—Buflovak Filter-Dryer; Stainless; 78" x 58" agitated; complete with Condenser, Pump, Cooler.
5161 B7—Bowen Stainless Steel Spray Dryer; Table Model; 30" x 32".
4055 E2—Nickel Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4'.
3303—Type 316 Stainless Drying Drum; 32" x 52".
D9-513—Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer 5' x 4' with accessories.
4690—Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 50" x 20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, etc.
4819 M4—Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer 30" x 28'; Ind. fired.
5147 S18—Jacketed Rotary Dryer or Roaster; 42" x 12'; Monel shaft and Blades.
5260—Louisville MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 35'.
5161 B8-9—Two Stainless Concentrators; each has Bank of 4 Rotary Vac. Continuous Jacketed Dryers, 2' x 10'; 20 HP.

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REACTORS — VACUUM PANS

4871 D2—Vertical Stainless Deaerator Tank; 18" x 48" Jktd.; good for Full Vacuum; cone bottom.
4542—Stainless Steel 60 gal. ASME Reactor; 20" x 34"; coil heated.
4955 M13—Stainless Lined 60 gal. Reactor 22½" x 34" with Stainless Coils and Agitator.
4344 H5—Stainless Lined Vertical Pressure Vessel 4' x 4' dished heads; 24" manhole; Internal Heating Coil.
4954 T5—Patterson-Kelley Stainless Steel Percolator or Extractor 200 gal. 28" x 76"; ASME coded.
5243—Struthers-Wells Stainless Steel Reactor Jacketed 400 gal.—Agitated 7½ HP.
5284—Patterson Foundry STAINLESS Reactor; 400 gal. Jacketed 30#; 30# Int. ASME; Agitated.
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50" x 17'4" 300 PSI internal.
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan 3' x 10'.
4627 H1—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan; 6' x 12'; Vertical Counter Current S.S. Condenser; 261 sq. ft.
4767 W1—Harris Stainless Vacuum Pan 6' diameter with coils, barometric condenser and accessories.
5051—Blaw Knox Stainless Lab. Reactor; 5 gal.; Agtd.; 150 PSI ASME.

A.T.&M. 60" Centrifugals Type 316 Stainless; Center Slung, Suspended Type; under driven; vapor tite; motorized.

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5255 F1-2—Two MONEL Reactors 2800 gal. 6'8" x 13' with ASME Jacket and Internal 175 PSI; Turbine Agitators.

SPECIAL TANKS

4726 M26—Type 316 S/S Separator Tank; 350 gal. 36" x 75"; 30 PSI.
5045 W2-3—Two Pfaudler Stainless Horizontal Tanks 500 gal. 53" x 52" with cooling coils.
3762 L5—Stainless Horizontal Tank; 450 gal. 56" x 44"; manhole with Stainless agitator.
4721 C7—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank; 400 gal. 48" x 60"; Turbine Agitator; 1½ HP.
5060 W1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank; 1100 gal. 5' x 7'.
4600 A1-4—Four Stainless Horizontal Tanks; 6' x 34'; Manhole Type.
4726 U-1—Stainless Storage Bin; 1425 gal. or 190 cu. ft.; Cone shaped 13' high tapers to 9".
4753—Mojonnier Stainless Lined Jacketed Mixing Tank; 1000 gal. 6' x 57"; 2 Blade S/S Agitator.

MIXERS — ALL TYPES

5250—Readco Jktd. Stainless Steel Dbl., Arm Mixer; 15 gal.; 15 HP.
M26 B4—J. H. Day Imperial Stainless Steel 30 gal. Vacuum Mixer with 30 HP XPL Motor.
M25 401—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Unjacketed Mixer; S.S. 33" 32" x 36"; 20 HP Motor.
5223 C-3-4—Two Lehmann Amalgamators; Stainless Lined; 32" x 44" x 36"; Stainless Arm; 7½ HP.
5070 F4—Stainless Steel Double Arm Vacuum Mixer; 150 gal.; 44" x 44" x 36" with cored blades; 40 HP Motor.
M25-501—J. H. Day Stainless 250 gal. Jktd. Mixer with Sigma arms; geared both ends.
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers 300 gal. 56" x 50" x 44"; with 60 HP Motors.
5252—Patterson-Kelly Stainless Twin Shell Blender; 30 cu. ft.
5164 A1—Patterson-Kelly Stainless Twin Shell Blender; 150 cu. ft. 60" diam. 10 HP XPL Motor.
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2—Louisville 7′ x 70′ rotary kilns, ½″ welded shell, burners, vari-drive. 1952.

1—Patterson 6′ dia. x 10′ long porcelain lined pebble mill, jacketed.

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60—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, sigma, blades jacket.
1—150 gal. Baker Perkins #16, sigma, jacket.
3—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, sigma, jacket, 25 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-uumm, dispersion blades, cored, 100 HP. compression cover, jacketed, motorized tilt.
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4—75 gal. J. H. Day Imp., disp. blades.
1—20 gal. J. H. Day, #2 Cinc., sigma, jacket.

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37—Sharples #AS-16V contin. cent., inconel.
3—Sharples size #C-20 super-d-hydrators, T316 SS.
1—Tolhurst 48″ dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, perf., 15 HP.
6—A.T. & M. 40″ dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, HP.
1—26″ Tolhurst susp. basket centrifugal, steel.
1—12″ A.T. & M. susp., T304 SS perf. basket.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316 SS filter, 510 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #53-36, T304 SS filter, 53 sq. ft.
2—Sperry P. & F. filter presses, ni-resist, 210 sq. ft.
1—Kelly #50 steel press. filter, 50 sq. ft.
2—Sweetland #7 steel press. filters, 117 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 8′ face rot. vac. filter, precoat, unused.
2—Oliver 5′3″ x 3′ rot. vac. filters, T316 SS, precoat, ASME.
1—American 4′ dia. rotary disc filter, 3-disc.

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1—Crosley 6′8″ x 7′, batch mill silex stone lined.
13—Abbe Eng. 6′ x 8′, batch mills buhrstone lined, 30 HP.
1—Porter 6′ x 5′, batch mill buhrstone lined.
1—Abbe 5′ x 6′, batch mill buhrstone lined.
2—Patterson 4′6″ x 12′ contin., buhrstone lined.

DRYERS

2—Davenport 8′ x 60′ welded rotary dryers.
1—Buflovak 700 sq. ft. forced circulation evaporator, single effect, T304 SS. Late model—like new!
1—Buflovak 5′ x 30′ rotary vac. dryer, T316 SS, ASME.
1—Buflovak 3′ x 7′ rotary vac. dryer, T306 SS, ASME.
1—Buflovak vacuum shelf dryer, 227 sq. ft., lithcote lined.
2—Buflovak vac. shelf dryers; 110, 98 sq. ft.
1—Devine vac. shelf dryer, 80 sq. ft.—Unused.
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1—Stokes #59A, 18″ x 42″ rotary vac. dryer.
1—Buflovak 42″ x 120″ double drum dryer, ASME, 125# wp.
1—Buflovak 42″ x 90″ double drum dryer, w/conveyors, etc.
1—American 36″ x 84″ double drum dryer, w/elevator, etc.
1—American vacuum 36″ x 84″ double drum dryer.
1—Buflovak 5′ x 12′ single drum vacuum dryer—Unused.
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1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3′10″ dia. x 20′ long.
1—Standard 3′ x 23′ rot. dryer, 1/4″ welded shell, flights.

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2—Alloy Fabricators Type 316 SS, 4500 gals., jacketed reactors, complete with agitators and drives.
2—Alloy Fabricators Type 316 SS, 1000 gals., jacketed kettles, ⅜″ material throughout.
12—Whitlock Type 316 SS pressure vessels with coils, 270 gals.
3—Type 347 SS pressure vessels with coils, 300 gals.
3—Type 316 SS mixing tanks, 6000 gals., complete with agitators and drives.
8—Acme Type 347 SS settling tanks with cone bottoms, 1000 gals.
1—2600 gals., Type 316 SS vertical vacuum receiver.
3—Vertical Type 316 SS activated carbon absorbers, 5′4″ dia. x 16′.
1—Struthers Wells Type 316 SS, 500 lbs. pressure vessel, 75 gals., ASME code, National Board.
2—Project Fabricators Type 316 SS vacuum receivers, 160 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500 gals., glass lined jacketed kettles.
1—Pfaudler 20 gals., glass lined vacuum receiver.
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5—Pfaudler horiz. glass lined storage tanks, 5000 gals.
1—Pfaudler vertical glass lined storage tank, 5000 gals.
2—Rubber lined tanks, 2500 gals., working pressure 45 lbs.
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4—Patterson Kelley SS condensers, 500 sq. ft.
7—Stainless steel condensers from 50 to 300 sq. ft.
4—Stainless steel packed columns, 18″ x 15′.
2—Shriver 18″ x 18″ SS plate and frame filter presses, 10 chambers.
5—Shriver 42″ x 42″ wood plate and frame filter presses, complete with hydraulic closing device, 30 chambers.
7—Buflovak Type 316 SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 5′ x 30′, complete with 25 HP explosion proof motors and drives.
3—Type 316 SS Ter-Meer continuous type centrifuges 4′ dia. bowls complete with motors.
3—Readco SS jacketed horiz. blenders, complete with explosion proof motors and drives.
3—Mikro #3TH SS pulverizers, complete with 40 HP explosion proof motors.
1—Mikro SS bantam pulverizer, Model CF, complete with 3/4 HP explosion proof motor.
3—Gruendler SS, lab size, pulverizers.
2—Nash, Model HS-6, Hastelloy B vacuum pumps, with 25 HP motors.
3—Nash, Model HS-6, Type 316 SS vacuum pumps, with 25 HP motors.
3—Nash, Model TS-12, vacuum pumps, with motors.
1—Stokes Type 316 SS, jacketed, rotary vacuum dryer, 2′ x 3′.
14—Copper jacketed mixing kettles, 3500 gals. each.
14—Copper jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 8′ x 10′.
5—American Type 316 SS blowers, Model MD, size 27″.
6—200 gals., Type 316 SS vacuum receivers.
1—Fuller Type 316 SS, airveying system.
1—Aldrich Type 316 SS hydraulic triplex pump, size 2-3/4″x4″, 500 psi.
1—Quimby Type 316 SS twin screw pump with 10 HP variable speed drive.
2—Powell Type 316 SS 10″ hydraulically operated flanged gate valves.
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50—Stainless steel and aluminum hoppers, all sizes.
100—Stainless steel centrifugal pumps, all makes and sizes.
3—200 gals., Type 316 SS jacketed kettles.
12—Type 316 SS Cyclone separators, 5′-2″ x 10′-8″ overall.
500 Tons of Type 316 SS pipe, fittings and valves, ranging from 2″ to 6″.
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16—40 HP horizontal drives.

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2—Stainless steel rotary dryers, 4' x 20' and 6' x 50'.

1—Hersey SS rotary dryer, 18" x 12', complete.

1—Williams, "Comet" 4 roll mill, complete.

1—Mikro #1SH, SS pulverizer.

1—Mikro #4TH, SS pulverizer.

1—Sprout Waldron #501D pelleter, complete with 30 HP explosion proof motor.

1—Richmond Engr. Type 316, 40 cu. ft., double ribbon blender.

10—Robinson SS double ribbon blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Day double ribbon blender, 2000#.

2—Buflovak twin drum dryers, 42" x 120".

1—Banbury #1 chrome plated mixer, complete with 50 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins double arm, jacketed, sigma blade mixer, size 16 TRM, 150 gal.

1—Baker Perkins double arm, jacketed, dispersion blade mixer, size UUEM, 150 gal., with 100 HP motor.

25—Davis Engr. SS heat exchangers, 104, 121, 139 and 168 sq. ft., NEW.

1—Downington Type 316 SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

1—Pfaudler, Series P, 20 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor with impeller type agitator.

1—Pfaudler, 1000 gal., glass lined open top storage tank.

1—Cleveland SS double cone blender, complete with motor and drive, 85 cu. ft. working capacity.

1—Glascote glass lined jacketed reactor with Glascote turbine type agitator and drive, 500 gal.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" cast iron filter press, 48 chambers.

1—Oliver SS pressure precoat filter, 5'3" x 8'.

1—Oliver SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4'.

1—Stokes #412F vacuum pump complete with motor.

8—Western States 40" Type 316 SS, suspended type centrifuges complete with perforate baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

4—Tolhurst 40" rubber covered, center slung centrifuges, complete with perforate baskets and motors.

2—Sturtevant SS, #7 dustless type, rotary batch blenders, 70 cu. ft., NEW.

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Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Muller: Simpson Porto 39½" st. st.
Heat Exchangers: st. st. tubes, 400 sq. ft.
Dryer: Devine #7, 13 shelves 60" x 7'.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
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1—Patterson 5' x 6' Jack. Ball Mill 25 H.P.
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1—1000 gal. type 316 Pfaudler not jacketed.
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DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

O-Xylene Price Cuts

—Continued from page 3

tic and foreign phthalic anhydride producers to convert to orthoxylene."

The Humble project, which by year-end will boost o-xylene capacity at Baytown from 44 million to 72 million pounds, caps a spate of such expansion moves disclosed this year.

As seen in the table, US orthoxylene capacity is now figured at around 114 million pounds. Including Humble's added 28 million pounds, industry capacity is expected to zoom to 398 million pounds by the end of 1961.

What may be a crucial factor in the phthalic picture is Scientific Design Company's new catalyst, which, it says, will enable producers of the anhydride "to use either naphthalene or orthoxylene as a starting material in fixed-bed plants" (OPD, 6/6/60).

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ADIPHENINE—1 bbl, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, Genoa
AGAR—20 bbls, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Barcelona
160 bgs, Casablanca
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—172 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—7 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
55 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
39 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
23 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—275 cs, Rijeka
L-ARGININE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE—11 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
ARROWROOT—3,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley, Inc, St Vincent
ARSENIC, WHITE—123 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
AZOBENZENE—20 dms, Plant Products Corp, London
BARBASCO POWDER—4,300 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BEESWAX—63 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
16 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Puerto Barrios
25 bgs, Machado Co, Ciudad Trujillo
521 bls, Lisbon
100 bgs, Buenos Aires
45 bgs, Tampico
BERBERIDIS ROOT—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Messina
2 dms, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—16 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus
10 dms, Poons Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Callao
BRYONIA ROOT—10 bls, Leixoes
CALCIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—40 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Copenhagen
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
50 cs, H A Gogarty, Keelung
25 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Tampico
375 bgs, Frank B. Ross, Tampico
375 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
75 bgs, Baldini & Co, Parnahiba
188 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
188 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
63 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
CASEIN—2,500 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
270 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
23 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,250 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
72 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,851 bgs, Hamburg
616 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—778 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—313 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
274 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Calcutta
CELANDINE—10 bls, Leixoes
CETYL ALCOHOL—62 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,210 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—300 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
25 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
25 bls, M J Golombeck, Colombo
20 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
27 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo
75 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
100 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
10 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
175 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
50 dms, Keelung
CLAY, CHINA—900 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT OXIDE—380 cks, Antwerp
COBALT POWDER—14 cks, C Hardy, Havre
COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—385 tons, Bank of America, Zamboanga
600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COD OIL—35 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAIBA BALSAM—17 dms, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORN STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen
1,100 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—192 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
54 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUBE ROOT—337 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
1,277 bls, Merton Trading Co, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
510 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
364 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
777 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Morgan Guaranty Co, Kobe
DEGRAS—20 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Liverpool
22 dms, Midwest Overseas Trading Corp, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
983 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSFATE—360 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
DILL SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
DRAGON'S BLOOD—5 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
8 cs, Singapore
DYES, COALTAR—6 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
28 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
14 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Havre
FERRIC SULFATE—175 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 cs J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
20 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
FURFURAL—892 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—1 dm, Wilson Lab, Callao
GALLNUTS—114 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Beirut
GARNETLAC—100 bgs C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—73 dms, B Young, London
100 bgs, Franco Belgian Corp, London
200 dms, Franco Belgian Corp, London
GELATIN—300 bgs King Shipping Co, Gothenburg
150 cks, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—2 cks, A Verley & Co, Marseille
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
GINGER—90 bgs, Ungerer & Co, London
190 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, London
GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—337 bls, S Handverger, Barranquilla
316 bls, Barranquilla
GOLD BRONZE POWDER—8 cs L Uhfelder, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—1,756 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—25 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Genoa
650 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Liverpool
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Piraeus
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,459 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXACHLOROETHANE—350 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HYDROFLUMETHIAZIDE—2 cs, Olin Mathieson Chemical Co, Liverpool
ICHTAMMOL—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
INSECTICIDES—1,372 bgs, California Spray Chemicals Corp, Marseille
IONEX—10 dms, Shell Oil Co, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—23 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE — 2,174 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
882 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
530 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Malaga
JALAP ROOT—12 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
JAPAN WAX—20 cs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
434 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—298 bgs, Freetown
LACTIC ACID—50 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—100 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—90 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
24 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
12 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
2 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVER PASTE—7 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—42 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Portimao
1,200 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Portimao
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Portimao
448 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Genoa
MACE—5 cs, Knight Smith & Co, St Vincent
MAGNESITE—10 kgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MARJORAM LEAVES—60 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
MELAMINE—220 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—20 cks, Vick Chemical Co, Marseille
60 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 bbls, Kane Import Corp, Santos
50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
MERCURY—700 flks, Cadiz
MINT OIL—2 cs, Casablanca
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1,102 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Hamburg
40 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—892 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Avonmouth
1,656 bgs, Antwerp
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—8 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NOVOL ULEYL ALCOHOL—16 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, London
NUTMEG—13 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, St Vincent
157 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
OENANTHOL-P—1 dm, Marseille
OJE FICIN POWDER—12 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—49 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Barcelona
342 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
50 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
48 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
100 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
214 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
122 dms, J H Schroder, Seville
75 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—500 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
OXBILE—14 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
PALM OIL—799 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
411 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Bombay
3 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL FATTY ACID—40 dms, Amato Agency, Aarhus
PAPAIN—98 cs, V A Cordovi, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
100 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
140 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
230 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
96 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
110 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
160 bgs, Freetown
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—17 dms, Asuncion
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—10 dms, Hoffmann La Roche Inc, Hamburg
PIMENTO—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
40 bgs, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
PITUITARY POWDER, ANTERIOR LOBE—2 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
POLLACKLIVER OIL—8 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
150 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER OIL, CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—250 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Izmir
POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE—37 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM NITRATE—290 bgs, Trieste
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—293 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—20 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
PYRITES—177 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—190 bgs, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,109 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—5 dms, Hamburg
RADIUM BROMIDE—2 cs, U S Radium Corp, London
RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA ROOT—60 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
448 bgs, Alpha Chemical Products Co, Trieste
230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
RUTILE SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—28 bbls, Sydney
SAFFLOWER—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
SAGE LEAVES—500 bls, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD CHIPS—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—4 cs, National City Bank, Calcutta
6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Calcutta
10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Calcutta
5 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
10 cs, National City Bank, Cochin
5 cs, Cochin
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—10 bls, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
25 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SEAWEED EXTRACT—60 cks, Irving Trust Co, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
150 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—25 dms, Welch Holme & Clark, Kobe
SESAME SEED—66 bgs, V A Cordovi, Bombay
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
220 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SIENNA, BURNT—37 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—198 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
15 cs, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE—20 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—900 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseille
SPERM OIL—900 tons Swift & Co, Brake
1,389 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Brake
STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,003 tons, Armour Agricultural Chemical Co, Coatzcoalcos
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—40 bgs, J M Rodgers Co, Liverpool
TALC—980 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—75 bbls, Meer Corp, St Johns
30 bbls, S B Penick & Co, St Johns
16 bbls, Meer Corp, Port Au Prince
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,272 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—300 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Palermo
70 bgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Barcelona
THYME LEAVES—100 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—7 dms, George Luelders & Co, Puerto Barrios
TONKA BEANS—60 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
45 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—136 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
35 dms, J L Ward, Leghorn
TURMERIC—65 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Port Au Prince
UREA—400 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Singapore
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Au Prince
1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Port Au Prince
ZINC YELLOW—200 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

CASEIN—400 bgs, A J Mills, & Co, Auckland
EARTH COLORS—3,600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GINGER—28 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
GLUE—120 bgs, Hostachem Corp, Bremen
NAPHTHA—125,988 bbls, Union Oil Co, Matsuyama
SULFAMIC ACID—1,250 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—448 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang

Philadelphia

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—240 tons, Calcutta
600 tons, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Marseille
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
1,100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CLAY, CHINA—890 tons, Anglo American Clays Corp, Fowey
2,?0 tons, Hagman Co, Fowey
2,898 tons, Moore & Munger, Fowey
1,?51 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fowey
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,160 tons, Pennsalt Chemical Corp, Ivigtut
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Trademan Bank, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,260 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—19,919 bgs, Bushire
200 bls, Bushire
MAGNESITE—1,013 tons, Split
MOLASSES—2,974,530 gals, Nuevitas
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama
PYRIDINE—220 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
PYROPHILLITE—3,241 tons, American Encaustic Tiling Co, Long Pond
RUTILE SAND—1,997 bgs, Import Export Industries, Sydney
3,000 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
TAPIOCA FLOUR—628 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
650 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
980 bgs, Kian Guan Co, Kohsichang
800 bgs, First National Boston, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Itajai
UREA—600 bgs, Colombo
ZIRCON SAND—1,494 bgs, Chemical Bank, Brisbane
2,986 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, Matton & Co, Amsterdam
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—196 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
CASEIN—60 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
500 bgs, First Spice Co, Amsterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
500 tons, Toftman Corp, Cebu
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
DILL SEED—80 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
GLUE—44 bgs, Hostachem Corp, Amsterdam
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—30 pails, E F Drew & Co, Bremen
MACE—28 cs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—80 bgs, Genoa
TURMERIC—171 bgs, Cochin

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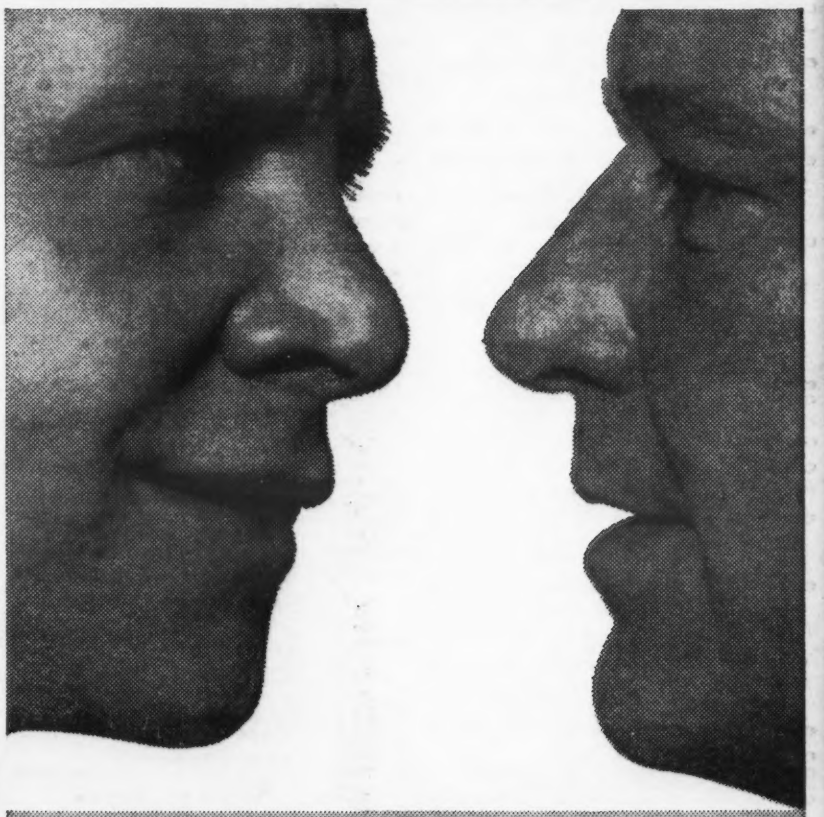

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